GREEK ACCIDENCE.

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THE

GREEK ACCIDENCE

BEING THE FIRST PART OF

A NEW ELEMENTARY GREEK GRAMMAR

INTENDED AS A

COMPANION TO THE PUBLIC SCHOOL LATIN PRIMER.

BY

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PREFACE.

THE following little book has originated in a want—which I have long felt, in teaching young boys, and which has often been expressed to me by others of more experience than myself—of an English Greek Grammar adapted to the use of beginners, and sufficient for boys up to the higher classes of a public school.

Now that the 'Public School Latin Primer' is generally used, it has become more necessary than ever to have an elementary Greek Grammar which, in its arrangement and general principles, may serve as a companion and sequel to the Primer. At present, serious inconvenience is felt by teachers in giving boys a Latin Grammar arranged on one plan, accompanied by a Greek Grammar on a totally different plan.

I have therefore ventured to make some alterations in the Grammar as generally used.

1. The Declensions are arranged after the best German and English Grammars, in three classes, according to their real etymological differences.

2. The Verb, in the same manner, has been newly arranged. The anomalous and defective verb τύπτω is omitted as a model verb, and λύω substituted for it, as has long since been done in Mr. Kerchever Arnold's Elementary Greek Exercise Books. I have, however, in some paradigms, and in illustrating the Formation of Tenses, still used τύπτω for the sake of its familiarity. I hope that scholars will pardon the inconsistency in consideration of my object; viz. the practical utility of the book to a young beginner. In both Noun and Verb the Numbers, Cases, and Persons are arranged in conformity with the best authorities.

3. I have aimed at giving the whole book an *English appearance*, as I am convinced that nothing helps a boy so much as to find on a page of Grammar something, and, if possible, a good deal, that he understands at the first glance.

4. The Syntax is drawn up on the same principle; to give all necessary information in the simplest possible manner; and at the same time it keeps, wherever it is possible, the order of the Syntax in the 'Latin Primer.'

5. I have endeavoured to include everything essential to a beginner for his first three years or so of learning Greek; and I shall be happy if this book serves as an introduction to the study of scientific Greek Grammar at a later age.

I have only to add my most sincere acknowledgments to many kind friends who have aided me in the correction

and improvement of these pages—the Rev. J. D. Collis, D.D.; A. M. Curteis, Esq., of Sherborne School; H. E. Hutton, Esq., of Harrow; J. M. C. Marshall, Esq., of Clifton College; and the Rev. C. E. Moberly, Rev. C. B. Hutchinson, and A. Sidgwick, Esq., Masters of Rugby School, to whose kind and valuable criticism the Grammar owes much of its value.

DURDHAM DOWN, near BRISTOL:
July 1869.

*** The SYNTAX of this Grammar is in course of preparation, and will, it is hoped, be ready shortly. Meanwhile the Accidence is put forth separately. The author will be very much indebted to any scholars who will favour him with criticisms and suggestions on the book as it now stands.

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ELEMENTARY GREEK ACCIDENCE.

§ 1. The LETTERS in Greek are twenty-four.

Character.		Name.		Value.
Α	α	Alpha	Ἄλφα	a long and short
Β	β, ϐ	Bēta	Βῆτα	b
Γ	γ	Gamma	Γάμμα	g hard (= ng before γ, κ, [ξ, χ)
Δ	δ	Delta	Δέλτα	d
Ε	ε	Epsīlon	Ἐ ψῑλόν	e short
Ζ	ζ, ϛ	Zēta	Ζῆτα	z, sd, ds
Η	η	Eta	Ἦτα	e long
Θ	θ, ϑ	Thēta	Θῆτα	th
Ι	ι	Iōta	Ἰῶτα	i long and short
Κ	κ	Kappa	Κάππα	k, c hard
Λ	λ	Lambda	Λάμβδα	l
Μ	μ	Mu	Μῦ	m
Ν	ν	Nu	Νῦ	n
Ξ	ξ	Xi	Ξῖ	x, ks, chs, gs
Ο	ο	Omīcron	Ὀ μῑκρόν	o short
Π	π, ϖ	Pi	Πῖ	p
Ρ	ρ	Rhō	Ῥῶ	r, rh, hr
Σ	σ, ς (final)	Sigma	Σίγμα	s
Τ	τ	Tau	Ταῦ	t
Υ	υ	Upsīlon	Ὑ ψῑλόν	u, y, long and short
Φ	φ	Phi	Φῖ	ph
Χ	χ	Chi	Χῖ	ch hard
Ψ	ψ	Psi	Ψῖ	ps
Ω	ω	Oměga	Ὦ μέγα	o long

§ 2. The VOWELS are *α, ε, η, ι, ο, ω, υ.*

PROPER DIPHTHONGS are formed by adding *ι* or *υ* to *ᾰ, ε, ο*: as, *αι, αυ, ει, ευ, οι, ου.*

IMPROPER DIPHTHONGS, by adding *ι* or *υ* to *ᾱ, η, ω, υ*: as, *ᾳ, ῃ, ῳ, ηυ, υι, ωυ.*

The Diphthongs are thus pronounced—

αι	as in	*aisle*	*ᾳ*	as in	*maim*
αυ	,,	*pause*	*ῃ*	,,	*receive*
ει	,,	*height*	*ῳ*	,,	*bone*
ευ, ηυ	,,	*Europe*	*υι*	,,	*why*
οι	,,	*toil*	*ωυ*	,,	—
ου	,,	*house*			

In Latin *αι* became ae: as, *Phaedrus*; *οι*, oe: as, *Phoebus.*

A vowel marked thus (*ϊ*) is pronounced separately: as, *τείχεϊ.*

A vowel or syllable following a vowel or diphthong is called Pure: as, *φιλί–α friendship*; *δίκαι–ος just.*

§ 3. CONSONANTS are either Single or Double.

The Single are divided into—

1. MUTES:

Hard . . .	Tenues . . .	*π*	*κ*	*τ*
Soft . . .	Mediae . . .	*β*	*γ*	*δ*
Rough . . .	Aspiratae . .	*φ*	*χ*	*θ*

They may also be arranged according to the organs of speech—

Labials . .	P-sounds . .	*π*	*β*	*φ*
Gutturals . .	K-sounds . .	*κ*	*γ*	*χ*
Dentals . .	T-sounds . .	*τ*	*δ*	*θ*

The letters under each sound are called Cognate.

2. SEMIVOWELS:

The Liquids . . . . . *λ μ ν ρ* and *ς*.

The Double Letters are *ζ* = *σδ, δς*; *ξ* = *κς, γς, χς*; *ψ* = *πς, βς, φς*.

§ 4. DIALECTS.—In old times the chief dialects, or varieties, of the Greek Language were Doric, Aeolic, and Ionic. From the last sprang the Attic, used by the people and writers of Athens. This is the dialect treated of chiefly in Grammar.

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ὑ: as, ὕδωρ (hūdor) *water*. If ρ is doubled, the first ρ is smooth, the second rough: as, ἀῤῥάβων (arrhabōn) *a deposit*.

In a diphthong the second vowel takes the breathing: as, αἴρω.

A Hard mute before a rough breathing is changed into a Rough: as, ἀφορίζω, from ἀπ- ὁρίζω.

§ 6. ACCENTS are three: Acute, as λόγος—Grave, as κατὰ—Circumflex, as σῶμα. A Circumflex is produced by the meeting of the Acute and Grave, thus (´) = (^) or (~).

§ 7. STOPS in Greek are Comma (,)—Full Stop (.)—Colon (·) used to mark Parenthesis—and Semicolon (;) which is used only for the mark of a Question.

§ 8. APOSTROPHE (') shows a vowel cut off: as, παρ' ἡμᾶς, ἀφ' ἡμῶν. SYNCOPE is the cutting-out of a vowel: as, πατρός for πατέρος.

§ 9. CRASIS is the blending of two or more vowels: as, ταὐτόν, ἐγῷδα, χἄτερος, from τὸ αὐτό, ἐγὼ οἶδα, and καὶ ἕτερος. The ' is called the Coronis.

§ 10. Synaeresis is the contraction of two vowels: as, ἔγχει from ἔγχεϊ. Diaeresis is the division of two vowels: as, ἔγχεϊ from ἔγχει.

§ 11. To avoid meeting of vowels the letter ν is added to Datives plural in ι, Third persons of verbs in ε or ι, and some Adverbs: as, ἔδωκεν αὐτοὺς τοῖς λέουσιν αὐτοῖς *he gave them to the very lions*. So also to εἴκοσι *twenty*.

§ 12. The PARTS OF SPEECH are three, as in Latin: Noun, Verb, Particle.

Noun	includes	Substantive, Adjective, Pronoun, Participle.
Verb	„	Verb.
Particle	„	Adverb, Conjunction, Preposition, Interjection.

The Noun and Verb have three numbers—

Singular, meaning one: as,

ἄνθρωπος τρέχει *a man runs*

Dual, meaning two: as,

ἀνθρώπω τρέχετον *two men run*

Plural, meaning more than two: as,

ἄνθρωποι τρέχουσι *men run*

Of these the Dual is less used than the Plural.

ὑ: as, ὕδωρ (hūdor) *water*. If ρ is doubled, the first ρ is smooth, the second rough: as, ἀῤῥάβων (arrhabōn) *a deposit*.

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Plural, meaning more than two: as,

ἄνθρωποι τρέχουσι *men run*

Of these the Dual is less used than the Plural.

The Noun has five Cases: Nominative, Vocative, Accusative, Genitive, Dative. These are formed by adding terminations to the Stem.*

The Noun has three Genders: Masculine, Feminine, Neuter.

General Rules for Cases—

1. Neuters have Nominative, Vocative, and Accusative alike.
2. Genitives Plural always end in *-ων*.
3. Datives Singular end in *-ι*, which is often subscript: as, *ᾳ, ῃ, ῳ*.

§ 13. THE ARTICLE.

In Greek, as well as in English, the Definite Pronoun is used as the Definite Article: as, *ὁ ἄνθρωπος the man*; and the Indefinite Pronoun for the Indefinite Article: as, *γυνή τις a woman*. They are thus declined—

1. The Definite Article.

	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	
Sing.				
N. V.	ὁ	ἡ	τό	the
Acc.	τόν	τήν	τό	the
Gen.	τοῦ	τῆς	τοῦ	of the
Dat.	τῷ	τῇ	τῷ	to the
Plur.				
N. V.	οἱ	αἱ	τά	the
Acc.	τούς	τάς	τά	the
Gen.	τῶν	τῶν	τῶν	of the
Dat.	τοῖς	ταῖς	τοῖς	to the
Dual				
N. V. A.	τώ	τά	τώ	the
G. D.	τοῖν	ταῖν	τοῖν	of or to the

* In Greek the Stem is found in the first and second declensions in the Nominative, either simple, or with the termination *-s* or *-ν*. In the Third Declension it is found by dropping the *-os* of the Genitive Singular. For explanation of *root, stem*, or *crude form, character*, and *termination*, see *Public School Latin Primer*, § 11. (3), *a.-f.*

2. THE INDEFINITE ARTICLE.

	MASC.	FEM.	NEUT.	
SING.				
N. V.	τις	τις	τι	a
Acc.	τινα	τινα	τι	a
Gen.	τινος	τινος	τινος	of a *
Dat.	τινι	τινι	τινι	to a *
PLUR.				
N. V.	τινες	τινες	τινα	some
Acc.	τινας	τινας	τινα	some
Gen.	τινων	τινων	τινων	of some
Dat.	τισι	τισι	τισι	to some
DUAL				
N. V. A.	τινε	τινε	τινε	some two
G. D.	τινοιν	τινοιν	τινοιν	of or to some two

§ 14. DECLENSIONS OF SUBSTANTIVES.

There are Three Declensions of Greek Substantives—

I. Stems ending in *-α*; Terminations in *-α*, *-σα*, *-ια*, and *-η*, for Feminine nouns; *ας* and *ης* for Masculine.

II. Stems ending in *-ο*, and some in *-ω*, Terminations in *-ς* for Masculine and Feminine nouns, *-ν* for Neuter.

III. Stems ending (1) in Consonants; or (2) in *-α* (containing a suppressed consonant); (3) in *ι* and *υ*; (4) in diphthongs; and some (5) in *-ο* (Nominative *-ω*). Terminations various (§ 20).

The First and Second Declension are Parisyllabic, having an equal number of syllables in all cases. The Third is Imparisyllabic, increasing in the Genitive and other oblique Cases.

§ 15. THE FIRST DECLENSION (A-NOUNS).

FEMININE NOUNS.

The First Declension contains Feminine Nouns ending in *-α*, *-σα*, *-ια*, and *-η*.

* *For the* Gen. and Dat. Sing. του and τῳ are often used.

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Δ	δ	Delta	Δέλτα	d
Ε	ε	Epsīlon	Ἐ ψῑλόν	e short
Ζ	ζ, ϛ	Zēta	Ζῆτα	z, sd, ds
Η	η	Eta	Ἦτα	e long
Θ	θ, ϑ	Thēta	Θῆτα	th
Ι	ι	Iōta	Ἰῶτα	i long and short
Κ	κ	Kappa	Κάππα	k, c hard
Λ	λ	Lambda	Λάμβδα	l
Μ	μ	Mu	Μῦ	m
Ν	ν	Nu	Νῦ	n
Ξ	ξ	Xi	Ξῖ	x, ks, chs, gs
Ο	ο	Omīcrōn	Ὀ μῑκρόν	o short
Π	π, ϖ	Pi	Πῖ	p
Ρ	ρ	Rhō	Ῥῶ	r, rh, hr
Σ	σ, ς (final)	Sigma	Σίγμα	s
Τ	τ	Tau	Ταῦ	t
Υ	υ	Upsīlon	Ὑ ψῑλόν	u, y, long and short
Φ	φ	Phi	Φῖ	ph
Χ	χ	Chi	Χῖ	ch hard
Ψ	ψ	Psi	Ψῖ	ps
Ω	ω	Oměga	Ὦ μέγα	o long

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ει	,,	*height*	*ῳ*	,,	*bone*
ευ, ηυ	,,	*Europe*	*υι*	,,	*why*
οι	,,	*toil*	*ωυ*	,,	—
ου	,,	*house*			

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Particle	„	Adverb, Conjunction, Preposition, Interjection.

The Noun and Verb have three numbers—

Singular, meaning one: as,

ἄνθρωπος τρέχει *a man runs*

Dual, meaning two: as,

ἀνθρώπω τρέχετον *two men run*

Plural, meaning more than two: as,

ἄνθρωποι τρέχουσι *men run*

Of these the Dual is less used than the Plural.

The Noun has five Cases: Nominative, Vocative, Accusative, Genitive, Dative. These are formed by adding terminations to the Stem.*

The Noun has three Genders: Masculine, Feminine, Neuter.

General Rules for Cases—

1. Neuters have Nominative, Vocative, and Accusative alike.
2. Genitives Plural always end in *-ων*.
3. Datives Singular end in *-ι*, which is often subscript: as, *ᾳ, ῃ, ῳ*.

§ 13. THE ARTICLE.

In Greek, as well as in English, the Definite Pronoun is used as the Definite Article: as, *ὁ ἄνθρωπος the man*; and the Indefinite Pronoun for the Indefinite Article: as, *γυνή τις a woman*. They are thus declined—

1. The Definite Article.

	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	
Sing.				
N. V.	ὁ	ἡ	τό	the
Acc.	τόν	τήν	τό	the
Gen.	τοῦ	τῆς	τοῦ	of the
Dat.	τῷ	τῇ	τῷ	to the
Plur.				
N. V.	οἱ	αἱ	τά	the
Acc.	τούς	τάς	τά	the
Gen.	τῶν	τῶν	τῶν	of the
Dat.	τοῖς	ταῖς	τοῖς	to the
Dual				
N. V. A.	τώ	τά	τώ	the
G. D.	τοῖν	ταῖν	τοῖν	of or to the

* In Greek the Stem is found in the first and second declensions in the Nominative, either simple, or with the termination *-s* or *-ν*. In the Third Declension it is found by dropping the *-os* of the Genitive Singular. For explanation of *root, stem*, or *crude form, character*, and *termination*, see *Public School Latin Primer*, § 11. (3), *a.-f.*

2. THE INDEFINITE ARTICLE.

	MASC.	FEM.	NEUT.	
SING.				
N. V.	τις	τις	τι	a
Acc.	τινα	τινα	τι	a
Gen.	τινος	τινος	τινος	of a *
Dat.	τινι	τινι	τινι	to a *
PLUR.				
N. V.	τινες	τινες	τινα	some
Acc.	τινας	τινας	τινα	some
Gen.	τινων	τινων	τινων	of some
Dat.	τισι	τισι	τισι	to some
DUAL				
N. V. A.	τινε	τινε	τινε	some two
G. D.	τινοιν	τινοιν	τινοιν	of or to some two

§ 14. DECLENSIONS OF SUBSTANTIVES.

There are Three Declensions of Greek Substantives—

I. Stems ending in *-α*; Terminations in *-α*, *-σα*, *-ια*, and *-η*, for Feminine nouns; *ας* and *ης* for Masculine.

II. Stems ending in *-ο*, and some in *-ω*, Terminations in *-ς* for Masculine and Feminine nouns, *-ν* for Neuter.

III. Stems ending (1) in Consonants; or (2) in *-α* (containing a suppressed consonant); (3) in *ι* and *υ*; (4) in diphthongs; and some (5) in *-ο* (Nominative *-ω*). Terminations various (§ 20).

The First and Second Declension are Parisyllabic, having an equal number of syllables in all cases. The Third is Imparisyllabic, increasing in the Genitive and other oblique Cases.

§ 15. THE FIRST DECLENSION (A-NOUNS).

FEMININE NOUNS.

The First Declension contains Feminine Nouns ending in *-α*, *-σα*, *-ια*, and *-η*.

* *For the Gen.* and Dat. Sing. του and τῳ are often used.

Sing.			
N. V.	ἡμέρ–ᾱ a day	μοῦ–σᾰ a Muse	τιμ–ή honor
Acc.	ἡμέρ–αν a day	μοῦ–σαν a Muse	τιμ–ήν honor
Gen.	ἡμέρ–ας of a day	μού–σης of a Muse	τιμ–ῆς of honor
Dat.	ἡμέρ–ᾳ to a day	μού–σῃ to a Muse	τιμ–ῇ to honor
Plur.			
N. V.	ἡμέρ–αι days	μοῦ–σαι Muses	τιμ–αί honors
Acc.	ἡμέρ–ας days	μού–σας Muses	τιμ–άς honors
Gen.	ἡμερ–ῶν of days	μου–σῶν of Muses	τιμ–ῶν of honors
Dat.	ἡμέρ–αις to days	μού–σαις to Muses	τιμ–αῖς to honors
Dual			
N. V. A.	ἡμέρ–ᾱ two days	μού–σᾱ two Muses	τιμ–ά two honors
G. D.	ἡμέρ–αιν of or to two days	μού–σαιν of or to two Muses	τιμ–αῖν of or to two honors

Decline also like ἡμέρα: φιλία *friendship*, οἰκία *a house*, θύρα *a door*, ἕδρα *a seat*.
Like μοῦσα: γλῶσσα *a tongue*, θάλασσα *the sea*, μέλισσα *a bee*, ἅμιλλα *a contest*.
Like τιμή: νίκη *victory*, σελήνη *the moon*, νεφέλη *a cloud*, ἀρετή *virtue*.

§ 16. MASCULINE NOUNS.

The Masculine Nouns of the First Declension end in *-ας* and *-ης*.

SING.			
Nom.	*ταμί-ας* a steward	*κριτ-ής* a judge	*Ἀτρείδ-ης* a son of Atreus
Voc.	*ταμί-ᾱ* steward	*κριτ-ά* [*ᾰ*] judge	*Ἀτρείδ-η* son of Atreus
Acc.	*ταμί-αν* a steward	*κριτ-ήν* a judge	*Ἀτρείδ-ην* a son of Atreus
Gen.	*ταμί-ου* of a steward	*κριτ-οῦ* of a judge	*Ἀτρείδ-ου* of a son of Atreus
Dat.	*ταμί-ᾳ* to a steward	*κριτ-ῇ* to a judge	*Ἀτρείδ-ῃ* to a son of Atreus
PLUR.			
N. V.	*ταμί-αι* stewards	*κριτ-αί* judges	*Ἀτρεῖδ-αι* sons of Atreus
Acc.	*ταμί-ας* stewards	*κριτ-άς* judges	*Ἀτρείδ-ας* sons of Atreus
Gen.	*ταμι-ῶν* of stewards	*κριτ-ῶν* of judges	*Ἀτρειδ-ῶν* of sons of Atreus
Dat.	*ταμί-αις* to stewards	*κριτ-αῖς* to judges	*Ἀτρείδ-αις* to sons of Atreus
DUAL			
N. V. A.	*ταμί-ᾱ* two stewards	*κριτ-ά* [*ᾱ*] two judges	*Ἀτρείδ-ᾱ* two sons of Atreus
G. D.	*ταμί-αιν* of or to two stewards	*κριτ-αῖν* of or to two judges	*Ἀτρείδ-αιν* of or to two sons of Atreus

Decline like *ταμίας* *Βορέας the north wind*, *νεανίας a youth*, *κοχλίας a snail*, *βύας an owl.*
Like *κριτής*: *δεσπότης a master*, *κλέπτης a thief*, *μαθητής a scholar*, *ναύτης a sailor.*
Like *Ἀτρείδης* Patronymics, and other Proper Names: as, *Ἀλκιβιάδης Alcibiades.*

General Rules of the First Declension—

1. The Nominative, Vocative, and Accusative Dual always end in *-ᾱ*.
2. The Vocative Singular is always in *-α*, except in words like *τιμή* and *Ἀτρείδης*.
3. Nouns in *-ρα* and *-α* pure, declined like *ἡμέρα*, keep *-α* in all their cases.*

* The Genitive Plural *ῶν* is contracted from *άων*.

§ 17. SECOND DECLENSION (O-Nouns).

The Second Declension contains Nouns ending in -ος and -ως, Masculine and Feminine, and -ον and -ων Neuter. Nouns which have -εο or -οο for Stems are contracted.

1. *Nouns in -ος and -ον.*

	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
Sing.			
Nom.	λόγ-ος a word	νόσ-ος a disease	ξύλ-ον timber
Voc.	λόγ-ε word	νόσ-ε disease	ξύλ-ον timber
Acc.	λόγ-ον a word	νόσ-ον a disease	ξύλ-ον timber
Gen.	λόγ-ου of a word	νόσ-ου of a disease	ξύλ-ου of timber
Dat.	λόγ-ῳ to a word	νόσ-ῳ to a disease	ξύλ-ῳ to timber
Plur.			
N. V.	λόγ-οι words	νόσ-οι diseases	ξύλ-α timbers
Acc.	λόγ-ους words	νόσ-ους diseases	ξύλ-α timbers
Gen.	λόγ-ων of words	νόσ-ων of diseases	ξύλ-ων of timbers
Dat.	λόγ-οις to words	νόσ-οις to diseases	ξύλ-οις to timbers
Dual			
N. V. A.	λόγ-ω two words	νόσ-ω two diseases	ξύλ-ω two timbers
G. D.	λόγ-οιν of or to two words	νόσ-οιν of or to two diseases	ξύλ-οιν of or to two timbers

Decline like λόγος: *ἄγγελος a messenger, οἶνος wine, νόμος law, πόλεμος war.*
„ like νόσος: *νῆσος an island, βίβλος a book, ἄμπελος a vine, ψῆφος a pebble.*
„ like ξύλον: *ἔργον a work, ζῷον an animal, μῆλον an apple, τέκνον a child.*

§ 18. 2. *Nouns Contracted.*

	Masculine		Neuter		
Sing.					
Nom.	*νό–ος*	*νοῦς* a mind	N. V. A.	*ὀστ–έον*	*ὀστ–οῦν* a bone
Voc.	*νό–ε*	*νοῦ* mind			
Acc.	*νό–ον*	*νοῦν* a mind			
Gen.	*νό–ου*	*νοῦ* of a mind	Gen.	*ὀστ–έου*	*ὀστ–οῦ* of a bone
Dat.	*νό–ῳ*	*νῷ* to a mind	Dat.	*ὀστ–έῳ*	*ὀστ–ῷ* to a bone
Plur.					
N. V.	*νό–οι*	*νοῖ* minds	N. V. A.	*ὀστ–έα*	*ὀστ–ᾶ* bones
Acc.	*νό–ους*	*νοῦς* minds			
Gen.	*νό–ων*	*νῶν* of minds	Gen.	*ὀστ–έων*	*ὀστ–ῶν* of bones
Dat.	*νό–οις*	*νοῖς* to minds	Dat.	*ὀστ–έοις*	*ὀστ–οῖς* to bones
Dual					
N. V. A.	*νό–ω*	*νώ* two minds	N. V. A.	*ὀστ–έω*	*ὀστ–ώ* two bones
G. D.	*νό–οιν*	*νοῖν* of or to two minds	G. D.	*ὀστ–έοιν*	*ὀστ–οῖν* of or to two bones

Decline like *νόος νοῦς*: *πλόος πλοῦς a voyage, ῥόος ῥοῦς a stream.*

" like *ὀστέον –οῦν*: *κάνεον –οῦν a basket.*

§ 19. *Nouns in* -ως *and* -ων.

(This is called the Attic Declension.)

	Masculine	Neuter
Sing.		
Nom.	λε-ώς a people	N. V. A. ἀνώγε-ων an upper chamber
Voc.	λε-ώς people	
Acc.	λε-ών a people	
Gen.	λε-ώ of a people	Gen. ἀνώγε-ω of an upper chamber
Dat.	λε-ῷ to a people	Dat. ἀνώγε-ῳ to an upper chamber
Plur.		
N. V.	λε-ῴ peoples	N. V. A. ἀνώγε-ω upper chambers
Acc.	λε-ώς peoples	
Gen.	λε-ῶν of peoples	Gen. ἀνώγε-ων of upper chambers
Dat.	λε-ῷς to peoples	Dat. ἀνώγε-ῳς to upper chambers
Dual		
N. V. A.	λε-ώ two peoples	N. V. A. ἀνώγε-ω two upper chambers
G. D.	λε-ῷν of two peoples	G. D. ἀνώγε-ῳν of or to two upper chambers

Decline like λεώς: *νεώς a temple, ταώς a peacock, κάλως a rope, ἅλως a threshing-floor* (fem.), *ἕως dawn* (fem.).

Some Nouns, as ἅλως and ἕως, make their Accusative in -ω; *ἀνώγεων* is properly an Adjective agreeing with *οἴκημα, a room.*

General Rules of the Second Declension—

1. The Nominative, Vocative, and Accusative Dual end in -ω.

2. All Neuter Plurals, Nominative, Vocative, and Accusative, end in -α. In the Attic Declension -οα is contracted into -ω.

§ 20. THIRD DECLENSION (CONSONANT-NOUNS).

The Third Declension contains Nouns of various genders ending in the Consonants *-ν*, *-ρ*, *-σ*, *-ξ*, *-ψ*, in the vowels *-α*, *-ι*, *-υ*, and some in *-ω*.

The stem in the Third Declension may generally be found by dropping the termination *-ος* of the genitive singular, as *κόραξ*, gen. *κόρακος*, stem *κορακ*.

The stems of the Third Declension are thus divided—

I. CONSONANTS:
1. Labials *π*, *β*, *φ*.
2. Gutturals *κ*, *γ*, *χ*.
3. Dentals *τ*, *δ*, *θ* (including neuters in which the stem is elided).
4. Liquids *λ*, *ν*, *ρ*.

II. VOWELS:
1. Masculines in *-ις*, *-υς* } stem *-ι*, *-υ*.
2. Neuters in *-ι*, *-υ* }
3. Diphthongs in *-αυ*, *-ευ*, *-ου*.
4. Nouns in *-ως*, *-ω*, stem *-ω*, *-ο*.

I. CONSONANT-NOUNS.

1. *Labial Nouns* (Stems in *-π*, *-β*, *-φ*).

	MASCULINE	FEMININE
SING.		
N. V.	*γύψ* a vulture	*φλέψ* a vein
Acc.	*γύπ-α* a vulture	*φλέβ-α* a vein
Gen.	*γυπ-ός* of a vulture	*φλεβ-ός* of a vein
Dat.	*γυπ-ί* to a vulture	*φλεβ-ί* to a vein
PLUR.		
N. V.	*γύπ-ες* vultures	*φλέβ-ες* veins
Acc.	*γύπ-ας* vultures	*φλέβ-ας* veins
Gen.	*γυπ-ῶν* of vultures	*φλεβ-ῶν* of veins
Dat.	*γυψ-ί* to vultures	*φλεψ-ί* to veins
DUAL		
N. V. A.	*γύπ-ε* two vultures	*φλέβ-ε* two veins
G. D.	*γυπ-οῖν* of or to two vultures	*φλεβ-οῖν* of or to two veins

Decline like *γύψ*: *κώνωψ a gnat*, *λαῖλαψ a storm*, *γρύψ a griffin*, *ὤψ the face.*

§ 21. 2. *Guttural Nouns* (Stems in -κ, -γ, -χ).

	Masculine and Feminine	Feminine	Masculine
Sing.			
N. V.	κόραξ a crow	σάλπιγξ a trumpet	ὄνυξ a nail
Acc.	κόρακ-α a crow	σάλπιγγ-α a trumpet	ὄνυχ-α a nail
Gen.	κόρακ-ος of a crow	σάλπιγγ-ος of a trumpet	ὄνυχ-ος of a nail
Dat.	κόρακ-ι to a crow	σάλπιγγ-ι to a trumpet	ὄνυχ-ι to a nail
Plur.			
N. V.	κόρακ-ες crows	σάλπιγγ-ες trumpets	ὄνυχ-ες nails
Acc.	κόρακ-ας crows	σάλπιγγ-ας trumpets	ὄνυχ-ας nails
Gen.	κοράκ-ων of crows	σαλπίγγ-ων of trumpets	ὀνύχ-ων of nails
Dat.	κόραξ-ι to crows	σάλπιγξ-ι to trumpets	ὄνυξ-ι to nails
Dual			
N. V. A.	κόρακ-ε two crows	σάλπιγγ-ε two trumpets	ὄνυχ-ε two nails
G. D.	κοράκ-οιν of or to two crows	σαλπίγγ-οιν of or to two trumpets	ὀνύχ-οιν of or to two nails

Decline like κόραξ: ἀλώπηξ -εκα *a fox*, ἱέραξ -ᾱκα *a hawk*. κλῖμαξ -ᾰκα *a ladder*.
„ like σάλπιγξ: φάλαγξ *a phalanx*, φόρμιγξ *a lyre*, λάρυγξ *the throat*.
„ like ὄνυξ: πτύξ *a fold*, βήξ *a cough*, θρίξ, Acc. τρίχα *a hair*, Dat. Plur. θριξί.

Note.—ἄναξ (ανακτ-) Vocative ἄνα, *O king*, or ἄναξ, in prayers to the gods. γυνή (γυναικ-), *a woman*, Voc. γύναι.

Masculine and Feminine.

	Masculine	Masculine and Feminine	Masculine and Feminine
Sing.			
Nom.	λέων a lion	παῖς a child	ὄρνις a bird
Voc.	λέον lion	παῖ child	ὄρνις bird
Acc.	λέοντ–α a lion	παῖδ–α a child	ὄρνῑθ–α or ὄρνι–ν a bird
Gen.	λέοντ–ος of a lion	παιδ–ός of a child	ὄρνῑθ–ος of a bird
Dat.	λέοντ–ι to a lion	παιδ–ί to a child	ὄρνῑθ–ι to a bird
Plur.			
N. V.	λέοντ–ες lions	παῖδ–ες children	ὄρνῑθ–ες birds
Acc.	λέοντ–ας lions	παῖδ–ας children	ὄρνῑθ–ας birds
Gen.	λεόντ–ων of lions	παιδ–ῶν of children	ὀρνίθ–ων [ῑ] of birds
Dat.	λέου–σι to lions	παι–σί to children	ὄρνῑ–σι to birds
Dual			
N. V. A.	λέοντ–ε two lions	παῖδ–ε two children	ὄρνῑθ–ε two birds
G. D.	λεόντ–οιν of or to two lions	παίδ–οιν of or to two children	ὀρνίθ–οιν of or to two birds

Decline like λέων: *γέρων an old man, δράκων a dragon, θεράπων a servant.*

Like παῖς: *σφραγίς a seal, κερκίς a shuttle, βαλβίς a goal, δᾷς a torch.*

Like ὄρνις: *ἕλμινς a worm, πείρινς a wicker basket.*

The following are declined similarly—

χάρις *grace*—Acc. χάριτα or χάριν.
δάμαρ *wife*—Acc. δάμαρτα.
νύξ *night*—Acc. νύκτα.
γίγας *giant*—Acc. γίγαντα. [γέλων.
γέλως *laughter*—Acc. γέλωτα or
κλείς *key*—Acc. κλεῖδα or κλεῖν.
χλαμύς *cloak*—Acc. χλαμύδα or χλαμύν. [κόρυν.
κόρυς *helmet*—Acc. κόρυθα or
πούς *foot*—Acc. πόδα.

NEUTER.

SING.			
N. V. A.	σῶμα a body	γόνυ a knee	κέρας a horn
Gen.	σώματ–ος of a body	γόνατ–ος of a knee	κέρᾱτ–ος κέρως of a horn
Dat.	σώματ–ι to a body	γόνατ–ι to a knee	κέρᾱτ–ι κέρᾳ to a horn
PLUR.			
N. V. A.	σώματ–α bodies	γόνατ–α knees	κέρᾱτ–α κέρα–α κέρα horns
Gen.	σωμάτ–ων of bodies	γονάτ–ων of knees	κεράτ–ων [ᾱ] κερά–ων κερ–ῶν of horns
Dat.	σώμα–σι to bodies	γόνα–σι to knees	κέρᾱ–σι — — to horns
DUAL			
N. V. A.	σώματ–ε two bodies	γόνατ–ε two knees	κέρᾱτ–ε κέρ–αε κέρ–α two horns
G. D.	σωμάτ–οιν of or to two bodies	γονάτ–οιν of or to two knees	κεράτ–οιν [ᾱ] κερά–οιν κερ–ῶν of or to two horns

Decline like σῶμα: χεῖμα *winter*, στόμα *a mouth*, χρῶμα *colour*, γάλα (stem γαλακτ–) *milk*.
„ like γόνυ: οὖθαρ *an udder*, ἧπαρ *the liver*, δόρυ *a shaft*.
„ like κέρας: κρέας *flesh*, gen. (κρέατος) κρέως.—τέρας *sign*, πέρας *end*, have ᾰ in oblique cases.

§ 23. *Dental Nouns, which elide* –ς (=τ) *in inflexion.*

SING.		
N. V. A.	σέλα–ς light	τεῖχο–ς a wall
Gen.	σέλα–ος of light	τείχε–ος τείχους of a wall
Dat.	σέλα–ϊ σέλᾳ to light	τείχε–ϊ τείχει to a wall
PLUR.		
N. V. A.	σέλα–α σέλα lights	τείχε–α τείχη walls
Gen.	σελά–ων of lights	τειχέ–ων τειχῶν of walls
Dat.	σέλα–σι to lights	τείχε–σι to walls
DUAL		
N. V. A.	σέλα–ε two lights	τείχεε τείχη two walls
G. D.	σελά–οιν of or to two lights	τειχέοιν τειχοῖν of or to two walls

Decline like τεῖχος: εἶδος *the form*, μέλος *song*, ἄνθος *a flower.*

Nouns in –ης *derived from elided* –ς *nouns.*

SING.		
Nom.	τριήρης a galley	Ἡρακλέης Ἡρακλῆς
Voc.	τρίηρες galley	Ἡράκλεες Ἡράκλεις
Acc.	τριήρε–α τριήρη a galley	Ἡρακλέε–α Ἡρακλέ–ᾱ
Gen.	τριήρε–ος τριήρους of a galley	Ἡρακλέε–ος Ἡρακλέ–ους
Dat.	τριήρε–ϊ τριήρει to a galley	Ἡρακλέε–ϊ Ἡρακλεῖ
PLUR.		
N. V.	τριήρε–ες τριήρεις galleys	
Acc.	τριήρε–ας τριήρεις galleys	
Gen.	τριηρέ–ων τριήρων of galleys	
Dat.	τριήρε–σι to galleys	
DUAL		
N. V. A.	τριήρε–ε τριήρη two galleys	
G. D.	τριηρέ–οιν τριήροιν of or to two galleys	

Note.—Δημοσθένης is declined like τριήρης in the singular alone. The *Accusative is sometimes* Δημοσθένην. So Σωκράτην, Ἀριστοφάνην.

§ 24. *4. Liquid Nouns (Stems in -ρ; -ν; -ρ).*

	Masculine	Masculine	Masculine	Masculine
Sing.				
Nom.	ἅλς salt	ποιμήν a shepherd	αἰών an age	θήρ a beast
Voc.	ἅλς salt	ποιμήν shepherd	αἰών age	θήρ beast
Acc.	ἅλ-α salt	ποιμέν-α a shepherd	αἰῶν-α an age	θηρ-ά a beast
Gen.	ἁλ-ός of salt	ποιμέν-ος of a shepherd	αἰῶν-ος of an age	θηρ-ός of a beast
Dat.	ἁλ-ί to salt	ποιμέν-ι to a shepherd	αἰῶν-ι to an age	θηρ-ί to a beast
Plur.				
N. V.	ἅλ-ες salt	ποιμέν-ες shepherds	αἰῶν-ες ages	θῆρ-ες beasts
Acc.	ἅλ-ας salt	ποιμέν-ας shepherds	αἰῶν-ας ages	θηρ-ας beasts
Gen.	ἁλ-ῶν of salt	ποιμέν-ων of shepherds	αἰών-ων of ages	θηρ-ῶν of beasts
Dat.	ἁλ-σί to salt	ποιμέ-σι to shepherds	αἰῶ-σι to ages	θηρ-σί to beasts
Dual				
N. V. A.	ἅλ-ε two pieces of salt	ποιμέν-ε two shepherds	αἰῶν-ε two ages	θῆρ-ε two beasts
G. D.	ἁλ-οῖν of or to two pieces of salt	ποιμέν-οιν of or to two shepherds	αἰών-οιν of or to two ages	θηρ-οῖν of or to two beasts

Decline like ποιμήν: αὐχήν, Acc. *-ένα the neck*, δαίμων *-ονα a Genius*, Voc. in *-ήν -ον*.
„ like αἰών: λειμών *a meadow*, παιάν, Acc. *-ᾱνα a war-song*, μήν *a month*.
„ like θήρ: φώρ, Acc. φῶρα *a thief*. But αἰθήρ *-ήρα air*, ἀστήρ *-ήρα a star*.

The following nouns in *-ηρ* drop the *ε* by syncope in the Gen. and Dat. Sing. and Dat. Plur. In *ἀνήρ* the *ε* is replaced by *δ*.

	Masculine	Feminine	Feminine	Masculine
Sing.				
Nom.	πατήρ a father	μήτηρ a mother	θυγάτηρ a daughter	ἀνήρ a man
Voc.	πάτερ father	μῆτερ mother	θύγατερ daughter	ἄνερ man
Acc.	πατέρ-α a father	μητέρ-α a mother	θυγατέρ-α a daughter	ἄνδρ-α a man
Gen.	πατρ-ός of a father	*μητρ-ός of a mother	θυγατρ-ός of a daughter	ἀνδρ-ός of a man
Dat.	πατρ-ί to a father	μητρ-ί to a mother	θυγατρ-ί to a daughter	ἀνδρ-ί to a man
Plur.				
N. V.	πατέρ-ες fathers	μητέρ-ες mothers	θυγατέρ-ες daughters	ἄνδρ-ες men
Acc.	πατέρ-ας fathers	μητέρ-ας mothers	θυγατέρ-ας daughters	ἄνδρ-ας men
Gen.	πατέρ-ων of fathers	μητέρ-ων of mothers	θυγατέρ-ων of daughters	ἀνδρ-ῶν of men
Dat.	πατρ-ά-σι to or for fathers	μητρ-ά-σι to or for mothers	θυγατρ-ά-σι to or for daughters	ἀνδρ-ά-σι to or for men
Dual				
N. V. A.	πατέρ-ε two fathers	μητέρ-ε two mothers	θυγατέρ-ε two daughters	ἄνδρ-ε two men
G. D.	πατέρ-οιν of or to two fathers	μητέρ-οιν of or to two mothers	θυγατέρ-οιν of or to two daughters	ἀνδρ-οῖν of or to two men

* In Attic poetry the Genitive is sometimes *μητέρος*.

II. Vowel-Nouns.

§ 25. 1. *Masculine and Feminine, in* -ις, -υς (Stems in -ι, -υ).

Sing.				
Nom.	πόλι-ς a city	πῆχυ-ς a cubit	κῖς a worm	ἰχθ-ύς a fish
Voc.	πόλι city	πῆχυ cubit	κῖς worm	ἰχθύ fish
Acc.	πόλι-ν a city	πῆχυ-ν a cubit	κῖ-ν a worm	ἰχθύ-ν a fish
Gen.	πόλε-ως of a city	πήχε-ως of a cubit	κι-ός of a worm	ἰχθύ-ος of a fish
Dat.	πόλει to a city	πήχει to a cubit	κι-ί to a worm	ἰχθύ-ϊ to a fish
Plur.				
N. V.	πόλε-ες πόλεις cities	πήχε-ες πήχεις cubits	κῖ-ες worms	ἰχθύ-ες fishes
Acc.	πόλε-ας πόλεις cities	πήχε-ας πήχεις cubits	κί-ας worms	ἰχθύ-ας ἰχθῦς fishes
Gen.	πόλε-ων of cities	πήχε-ων of cubits	κι-ῶν of worms	ἰχθύ-ων of fishes
Dat.	πόλε-σι to cities	πήχε-σι to cubits	κι-σί to worms	ἰχθύ-σι to fishes
Dual				
N.V.A.	πόλε-ε two cities	πήχε-ε two cubits	κί-ε two worms	ἰχθύ-ε two fishes
G. D.	πολέ-οιν of or to two cities	πηχέ-οιν of or to two cubits	κι-οῖν of or to two worms	ἰχθύ-οιν of or to two fishes

Decline like πόλις: *ὄφις a snake, φύσις nature, τάξις a rank.*
„ πῆχυς: *πέλεκυς an axe, πρέσβυς an old man* or *ambassador.*
„ ἰχθύς: *βότρυς a bunch of grapes, μῦς a mouse, δρῦς an oak.*
„ κῖς: *οἶς a sheep, μῆνις wrath, πόσις a husband* (in some cases like πόλις).

§ 26. 2. *Neuter Nouns* (Stems in *-ι*, *-υ*).

SING.			
N. V. A.	*σίνᾱπι* mustard	*δάκρυ* a tear	*ἄστυ* a city
Gen.	*σινάπε-ος* of mustard	*δάκρυ-ος* of a tear	*ἄστε-ος* of a city
Dat.	*σινάπε-ϊ σινάπει* to mustard	*δάκρυ-ϊ* to a tear	*ἄστε-ϊ -ει* to a city
PLUR.			
N. V. A.	*σινάπε-α σινάπη* mustard plants	*δάκρυ-α* tears	*ἄστε-α ἄστη* cities
Gen.	*σιναπέ-ων* of mustard plants	*δακρύ-ων* of tears	*ἀστέ-ων* of cities
Dat.	*σιναπέ-σι* to mustard plants	*δάκρυ-σι* to tears	*ἄστε-σι* to cities
DUAL			
N. V. A.	*σινάπε-ε* two mustard plants	*δάκρυ-ε* two tears	*ἄστε-ε* two cities
G. D.	*σιναπέ-οιν* of or to two mustard plants	*δακρύ-οιν* of or to two tears	*ἀστέ-οιν* of or to two cities

Decline like *σίναπι*: *κόμμι gum*, *πέπερι pepper*, *βέβερι mother of pearl.*

„ *ἄστυ*: *πῶϋ a flock.*

§ 27. 3. *Diphthong Nouns* (Stems in *-αυ, -ευ, -ου*).

	Feminine	Masculine	Masculine
Sing.			
Nom.	*γραῦς* an old woman	*βασιλεύς* a king	*βοῦς* an ox
Voc.	*γραῦ* old woman	*βασιλεῦ* O king	*βοῦς* ox
Acc.	*γραῦν* an old woman	*βασιλέ-ᾱ* a king	*βοῦν* an ox
Gen.	*γρα-ός* of an old woman	*βασιλέ-ως* of a king	*βο-ός* of an ox
Dat.	*γρα-ῖ* to an old woman	*βασιλεῖ* to a king	*βο-ῖ* to an ox
Plur.			
N. V.	*γρᾱ-ες* old women	*βασιλεῖς* kings	*βό-ες* oxen
Acc.	*γραῦς* old women	*βασιλέ-ᾱς* kings	*βοῦς* oxen
Gen.	*γρα-ῶν* of old women	*βασιλέ-ων* of kings	*βοῶν* of oxen
Dat.	*γραυ-σί* to old women	*βασιλεῦ-σι* to kings	*βου-σί* to oxen
Dual			
N. V. A.	*γρᾱ-ε* two old women	*βασιλέ-ε* two kings	*βό-ε* two oxen
G. D.	*γρα-οῖν* of or to two old women	*βασιλέ-οιν* of or to two kings	*βο-οῖν* of or to two oxen

Decline like *βασιλεύς*: *γονεύς a parent*, *βαφεύς a painter*, *ἱερεύς a priest.*

Ναῦς (irregular) is thus declined—

	Sing.	Plur.	Dual
Nom.	*ναῦς* a ship	*νῆ-ες* ships	(N. V. A. *νῆ-ε* two ships, not used.)
Voc.	*ναῦ* ship	*νῆ-ες* ships	G. D. *νε-οῖν* of or to two ships.
Acc.	*ναῦν* a ship	*ναῦς* ships	
Gen.	*νε-ώς* of a ship	*νε-ῶν* of ships	
Dat.	*νη-ῖ* to a ship	*ναυσ-ί* to ships	

§ 28. 4. *Nouns in* -ως *and* -ω (Stems in -ω, -υ).

	Masc. or Fem.	Feminine	Feminine
Sing.			
Nom.	θώς a jackal	αἰδ-ώς shame	φειδ-ώ thrift
Voc.	θώς jackal	αἰδ-οῖ shame	φειδ-οῖ thrift
Acc.	θῶ-α a jackal	αἰδ-όα -ῶ shame	φειδ-όα -ώ thrift
Gen.	θω-ός of a jackal	αἰδ-όος -οῦς of shame	φειδ-όος -οῦς of thrift
Dat.	θω-ί to a jackal	αἰδ-ΐι -οῖ to shame	φειδ-όι -οῖ to thrift
Plur.			
N. V.	θῶ-ες jackals	The feminine nouns of this termination have no Dual or Plural.	
Acc.	θῶ-ας jackals		
Gen.	θώ-ων of jackals		
Dat.	θω-σί to jackals		
Dual			
N. V. A.	θῶ-ε two jackals		
G. D.	θώ-οιν of or to two jackals		

Decline like θώς: ἥρως *a hero*, μήτρως *an uncle*.
" αἰδώς: ἠώς *Aurora*.
" φειδώ: ἠχώ *echo*, Λητώ *Latona*, πειθώ *persuasion*.

General Rules of the Third Declension—

The Genitive Singular always ends in *-ος* (or *-ως*).
The Nominative, Vocative, and Accusative Dual in *-ε*.
The Dative Singular in *-ι*, the Dative Plural in *-σι*.
The Nominative and Vocative Plural Masculine and Feminine in *-ες*.
The Accusative Plural, Masculine and Feminine, in *-ας*.
The Nominative, Vocative, and Accusative Plural of Neuters in *-α*.

§ 29. *Terminations used instead of Cases.*

Certain Terminations are added to the Stem to convey notions generally expressed by Cases with Prepositions. They are the following:—

1. *θι*: as, *οἴκοθι οἴκοι at home* (the old locative).
2. *θε, θεν*: as, *οἴκοθε οἴκοθεν from home.*
3. *δε, σε,* or *ζε*: as, *οἴκαδε homewards, to home, ἄλλοσε elsewhere,* Ἀθήναζε *to Athens.*
4. *σι*: as Ἀθήνησι *at Athens, θύρᾱσι at the doors* (the old locative).
5. *φι*: as, *εὐνῆφι on the couch, θεόφιν from the gods, ὄρεσφι on or from the mountain or mountains.* This stands for the Genitive and Dative Singular or Plural.

ADJECTIVES.

§ 30. Adjectives follow the Inflexion of Substantives, and are divided into three classes.

I. Adjectives of Three Terminations, declined like Substantives. 1. Of the First and Second Declensions. 2. Of the Third and First Declensions.

II. Adjectives of Two Terminations, declined like Substantives of the Second or of the Third Declension.

III. Adjectives of One Termination, chiefly declined like Substantives of the Third Declension.

I. Adjectives with Three Terminations.

1. *Adjectives of the First and Second Declension.*

Examples: *καλός καλή καλόν noble, ὅσιος ὁσία ὅσιον holy, χρυσοῦς χρυσῆ χρυσοῦν golden, ἁπλοῦς ἁπλῆ ἁπλοῦν single.*

Uncontracted.

	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
Sing.						
Nom.	καλ–ός	καλ–ή	καλ–όν	ὅσι–ος	ὁσί–α	ὅσι–ον
Voc.	καλ–έ	καλ–ή	καλ–όν	ὅσι–ε	ὁσί–α	ὅσι–ον
Acc.	καλ–όν	καλ–ήν	καλ–όν	ὅσι–ον	ὁσί–αν	ὅσι–ον
Gen.	καλ–οῦ	καλ–ῆς	καλ–οῦ	ὁσί–ου	ὁσί–ας	ὁσί–ου
Dat.	καλ–ῷ	καλ–ῇ	καλ–ῷ	ὁσί–ῳ	ὁσί–ᾳ	ὁσί–ῳ
Plur.						
N. V.	καλ–οί	καλ–αί	καλ–ά	ὅσι–οι	ὅσι–αι	ὅσι–α
Acc.	καλ–ούς	καλ–άς	καλ–ά	ὁσί–ους	ὁσί–ας	ὅσι–α
Gen.	καλ–ῶν	καλ–ῶν	καλ–ῶν	ὁσί–ων	ὁσί–ων	ὁσί–ων
Dat.	καλ–οῖς	καλ–αῖς	καλ–οῖς	ὁσί–οις	ὁσί–αις	ὁσί–οις
Dual						
N. V. A.	καλ–ώ	καλ–ά	καλ–ώ	ὁσί–ω	ὁσί–α	ὁσί–ω
G. D.	καλ–οῖν	καλ–αῖν	καλ–οῖν	ὁσί–οιν	ὁσί–αιν	ὁσί–οιν

Decline like καλός: *σοφός wise*, *κακός bad*, and numerous adjectives, and all participles in –ος.
Like ὅσιος: *δίκαιος just*, *ἱερός sacred*, *ἀθρόος crowded*, and adjectives in –ος pure and –ρος.

Note.—ἄλλος *another* makes fem. ἄλλη, neut. ἄλλο, the rest regular. ὄγδοος *eighth* is never contracted, and is declined like καλός.

Contracted.—χρυσοῦς -ῆ -οῦν for χρύσ-εος χρυσ-έα χρύσ-εον. ἁπλοῦς -ῆ -οῦν for ἁπλ-όος -όη -όον.

	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
Sing.						
Nom.	χρυσ-οῦς	χρυσ-ῆ	χρυσ-οῦν	ἁπλ-οῦς	ἁπλ-ῆ	ἁπλ-οῦν
Voc.	χρυσ-οῦς	χρυσ-ῆ	χρυσ-οῦν	ἁπλ-οῦς	ἁπλ-ῆ	ἁπλ-οῦν
Acc.	χρυσ-οῦν	χρυσ-ῆν	χρυσ-οῦν	ἁπλ-οῦν	ἁπλ-ῆν	ἁπλ-οῦν
Gen.	υσ-οῦ	χρυσ-ῆς	χρυσ-οῦ	ἁπλ-οῦ	ἁπλ-ῆς	ἁπλ-οῦ
Dat.	χρυσ-ῷ	χρυσ-ῇ	χρυσ-ῷ	ἁπλ-ῷ	ἁπλ-ῇ	ἁπλ-ῷ
Plur.						
N. V.	χρυσ-οῖ	χρυσ-αῖ	χρυσ-ᾶ	ἁπλ-οῖ	ἁπλ-αῖ	ἁπλ-ᾶ
Acc.	χρυσ-οῦς	χρυσ-ᾶς	χρυσ-ᾶ	ἁπλ-οῦς	ἁπλ-ᾶς	ἁπλ-ᾶ
Gen.	χρυσ-ῶν	χρυσ-ῶν	χρυσ-ῶν	ἁπλ-ῶν	ἁπλ-ῶν	ἁπλ-ῶν
Dat.	χρυσ-οῖς	χρυσ-αῖς	χρυσ-οῖς	ἁπλ-οῖς	ἁπλ-αῖς	ἁπλ-οῖς
Dual						
N. V. A.	χρυσ-ώ	χρυσ-ᾶ	χρυσ-ώ	ἁπλ-ώ	ἁπλ-ᾶ	ἁπλ-ώ
G. D.	χρυσ-οῖν	χρυσ-αῖν	χρυσ-οῖν	ἁπλ-οῖν	ἁπλ-αῖν	ἁπλ-οῖν

Decline like χρυσοῦς : ἀργυροῦς, except in fem. sing. ἀργυρᾶ, -ᾶν, -ᾶς, -ᾶ.
" like ἁπλοῦς : διπλοῦς *double*, τριπλοῦς *triple*, etc.

Note.—η follows ε unless ρ precedes ο. If ρ or a vowel precedes the contracted feminine it becomes α; as, ἀργυρᾶ.

2. *Adjectives of the Third and First Declension.* The Masculine and Neuter are of the Third Declension, the Feminine of the First.

1. *Dental Stems.* Examples: πᾶς *all*, χαρίεις *graceful*.

	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
Sing.						
Nom.	πᾶς	πᾶσ–α	πᾶν	χαρίεις	χαρίεσσ–α	χαρίεν
Voc.	πᾶς	πᾶσ–α	πᾶν	χαρίεν	χαρίεσσ–α	χαρίεν
Acc.	πάντ–α	πᾶσ–αν	πᾶν	χαρίεντ–α	χαρίεσσ–αν	χαρίεν
Gen.	παντ–ός	πάσ–ης	παντ–ός	χαρίεντ–ος	χαριέσσ–ης	χαρίεντ–ος
Dat.	παντ–ί	πάσ–ῃ	παντ–ί	χαρίεντ–ι	χαριέσσ–ῃ	χαρίεντ–ι
Plur.						
N. V.	πάντ–ες	πᾶσ–αι	πάντ–α	χαρίεντ–ες	χαρίεσσ–αι	χαρίεντ–α
Acc.	πάντ–ας	πάσ–ας	πάντ–α	χαρίεντ–ας	χαριέσσ–ας	χαρίεντ–α
Gen.	πάντ–ων	πασ–ῶν	πάντ–ων	χαριέντ–ων	χαριεσσ–ῶν	χαριέντ–ων
Dat.	πᾶσ–ι	πάσ–αις	πᾶσ–ι	χαρίεσ–ι	χαριέσσ–αις	χαρίεσ–ι
Dual						
N. V. A.	πάντ–ε	πάσ–α	πάντ–ε	χαρίεντ–ε	χαριέσσ–α	χαρίεντ–ε
G. D.	πάντ–οιν	πάσ–αιν	πάντ–οιν	χαριέντ–οιν	χαριέσσ–αιν	χαριέντ–οιν

Like these two adjectives are declined many participles. Examples: λύων λύουσα λύον *loosing* (like λέων); τιμῶν τιμῶσα τιμῶν *honoring*; λύσας λύσασα λύσαν *having loosed*; λυθείς λυθεῖσα λυθέν *having been loosed*; διδούς διδοῦσα διδόν *giving*; δεικνύς δεικνῦσα δεικνύν *showing*; λελῦκώς λελυκυῖα λελυκός *having loosed*, Acc. λελυκότα λελυκυῖαν λελυκός. Also the adjectives τιμήεις τιμῆς, τιμήεσσα τιμῆσσα, τιμῆεν τιμῆν, Acc. τιμήεντα τιμῆντα, etc.; μελιτόεις μελιτοῦς, μελιτόεσσα μελιτοῦσσα, μελιτόεν μελιτοῦν, Acc. μελιτόεντα μελιτοῦντα, etc

2. *Liquid Stems.* Examples: *μέλας black, τέρην tender.*

	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
Sing.						
Nom.	*μέλας*	*μέλαιν–α*	*μέλαν*	*τέρην*	*τέρειν–α*	*τέρεν*
Voc.	*μέλαν*	*μέλαιν–α*	*μέλαν*	*τέρεν*	*τέρειν–α*	*τέρεν*
Acc.	*μέλαν–α*	*μέλαιν–αν*	*μέλαν*	*τέρεν–α*	*τέρειν–αν*	*τέρεν*
Gen.	*μέλαν–ος*	*μελαίν–ης*	*μέλαν–ος*	*τέρεν–ος*	*τερείν–ης*	*τέρεν–ος*
Dat.	*μέλαν–ι*	*μελαίν–ῃ*	*μέλαν–ι*	*τέρεν–ι*	*τερείν–ῃ*	*τέρεν–ι*
N. V.	*μέλαν–ες*	*μέλαιν–αι*	*μέλαν–α*	*τέρεν–ες*	*τέρειν–αι*	*τέρεν–α*
Acc.	*μέλαν–ας*	*μελαίν–ας*	*μέλαν–α*	*τέρεν–ας*	*τερείν–ας*	*τέρεν–α*
Gen.	*μελάν–ων*	*μελαιν–ῶν*	*μελάν–ων*	*τερέν–ων*	*τερειν–ῶν*	*τερέν–ων*
Dat.	*μέλα–σι*	*μελαίν–αις*	*μέλα–σι*	*τέρε–σι*	*τερείν–αις*	*τέρε–σι*
Dual						
N. V. A.	*μέλαν–ε*	*μελαίν–α*	*μέλαν–ε*	*τέρεν–ε*	*τερείν–α*	*τέρεν–ε*
G. D.	*μελάν–οιν*	*μελαίν–αιν*	*μελάν–οιν*	*τερέν–οιν*	*τερείν–αιν*	*τερέν–οιν*

Like *μέλας* is declined *τάλας τάλαινα τάλαν unlucky.* All other adjectives in *–ην* are of two terminations. *μάκαρ* has sometimes feminine *μάκαιρα*, otherwise of one termination.

3. *Vowel Stems.* Example: ὀξύς *sharp.*

	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
Sing.			
Nom.	ὀξύ–ς	ὀξεῖ–α	ὀξύ
Voc.	ὀξύ–ς	ὀξεῖ–α	ὀξύ
Acc.	ὀξύ–ν	ὀξεῖ–αν	ὀξύ
Gen.	ὀξέ–ος	ὀξεί–ας	ὀξέ–ος
Dat.	ὀξέ–ϊ ὀξεῖ	ὀξεί–ᾳ	ὀξέ–ϊ ὀξεῖ
Plur.			
N. V.	ὀξέ–ες ὀξεῖς	ὀξεῖ–αι	ὀξέ–α
Acc.	ὀξέ–ας ὀξεῖς	ὀξεί–ας	ὀξέ–α
Gen.	ὀξέ–ων	ὀξεῖ–ῶν	ὀξέ–ων
Dat.	ὀξέ–σι	ὀξεί–αις	ὀξέ–σι
Dual			
N. V. A.	ὀξέ–ε	ὀξεί–α	ὀξέ–ε
G. D.	ὀξέ–οιν	ὀξεί–αιν	ὀξέ–οιν

Decline like ὀξύς: εὐρύς *broad,* ἥμισυς *half,* βαθύς *deep,* γλυκύς *sweet,* θῆλυς *female.*

4. The following Adjectives are irregular: πολύς *much,* μέγας *great,* πρᾶος *mild,* σῶς *safe.*

	Masculine.	Feminine	Neuter.
Sing.			
Nom.	πολύ–ς	πολλ–ή	πολύ
Voc.	πολύ–ς	πολλ–ή	πολύ
Acc.	πολύ–ν*	πολλ–ήν	πολύ
Gen.	πολλ–οῦ	πολλ–ῆς	πολλ–οῦ
Dat.	πολλ–ῷ	πολλ–ῇ	πολλ–ῷ
Nom.	μέγα–ς	μεγάλ–η	μέγα
Voc.	μέγα	μεγάλ–η	μέγα
Acc.	μέγα–ν	μεγάλ–ην	μέγα
Gen.	μεγάλ–ου	μεγάλ–ης	μεγάλ–ου
Dat.	μεγάλ–ῳ	μεγάλ–ῃ	μεγάλ–ῳ

πολύς makes Plural, μέγας Plural and Dual, like καλός: as, πολλοί, μεγάλω, &c.

πρᾶος, *mild,* makes its feminine πραεῖα, from πραΰς: Nom. Pl. Masc. πρᾶοι, πραεῖς | Acc. πράους, πραεῖς | Gen. πραέων | Dat. πράοις, πραέσι.

σῶς, *safe,* makes Fem. σώα | Neut. σῶν | Nom. Pl. Masc. σῶοι (σῶς) | Acc. σώους (σῶς) | Neut. σῶα (σᾶ).

* πολλόν occurs twice in Sophocles.

§ 31. II. ADJECTIVES OF TWO TERMINATIONS.

1. *Of the Second Declension.*

1. Adjectives in *-ος* Masculine and Feminine, *-ον* Neuter, *-ους* Masculine and Feminine, *-ουν* Neuter, *-ως* Masculine and Feminine, *-ων* Neuter. Examples: *ἀθάνατος immortal, εὔνους friendly, ἵλεως propitious.*

	Masc. and Fem.	Neut.	Masc. and Fem.	Neut.	Masc. and Fem.	Neut.
Sing.						
Nom.	ἀθάνατ-ος	ἀθάνατ-ον	εὔνν-ους	εὔνν-ουν	ἵλε-ως	ἵλε-ων
Voc.	ἀθάνατ-ε	ἀθάνατ-ον	εὔνν-ου	εὔνν-ουν	ἵλε-ως	ἵλε-ων
Acc.	ἀθάνατ-ον		εὔνν-ουν		ἵλε-ων	
Gen.	ἀθανάτ-ου		εὔνν-ου		ἵλε-ω	
Dat.	ἀθανάτ-ῳ		εὔνν-ῳ		ἵλε-ῳ	
Plur.						
N. V.	ἀθάνατ-οι	ἀθάνατ-α	εὔνν-οι	εὔνν-οα	ἵλε-ῳ	ἵλε-ω
Acc.	ἀθανάτ-ους	ἀθάνατ-α	εὔνν-ους	εὔνν-οα	ἵλε-ως	ἵλε-ω
Gen.	ἀθανάτ-ων		εὔνν-ων		ἵλε-ων	
Dat.	ἀθανάτ-οις		εὔνν-οις		ἵλε-ῳς	
Dual						
N. V. A.	ἀθανάτ-ω		εὔνν-ω		ἵλε-ω	
G. D.	ἀθανάτ-οιν		εὔνν-οιν		ἵλε-ῳν	

Decline like *ἀθάνατος*: any compounds of a Noun preceded by an Adjective, Preposition, or the Particles *α*, *εὐ*, and *δύς*; as, *μεγαλόδοξος very glorious, ἔνδοξος famous, ἀΐδιος eternal, εὔτεκνος happy in one's children, δύσποτμος unfortunate.*

" like *εὔνους*: *εὔπλους with a fair voyage.*

2. *Of the Third Declension.*

1. Adjectives derived from Dentals, Masculines and Feminines (§ 22). Examples: *εὔχαρις pleasing, μονόδους one-toothed.*

	Masculine and Feminine	Neuter	Masculine and Feminine	Neuter
Sing.				
Nom.	εὔχαρις	εὔχαρι	μονόδους	μονόδον
Voc.	εὔχαρι	εὔχαρι	μονόδον	μονόδον
Acc.	εὔχαριν	εὔχαρι	μονόδοντ–α	μονόδον
Gen.	εὐχάριτ–ος		μονόδοντ–ος	
Dat.	εὐχάριτ–ι		μονόδοντ–ι	
Plur.				
N. V.	εὐχάριτ–ες	εὐχάριτ–α	μονόδοντ–ες	μονόδοντ–α
Acc.	εὐχάριτ–ας	εὐχάριτ–α	μονόδοντ–ας	μονόδοντ–α
Gen.	εὐχαρίτ–ων		μονόδοντ–ων	
Dat.	εὐχάρι–σι		μονόδου–σι	
Dual				
N. V. A.	εὐχάριτ–ε		μονόδοντ–ε	
G. D.	εὐχαρίτ–οιν		μονοδόντ–οιν	

To this class belong the compounds of *χάρις grace, πάτρις country, ἐλπίς hope, φροντίς care,* and many other words, following the inflexion of their simple Nouns.

2. Adjectives derived from Dental Neuters (§ 23).
Example: ἀληθής *true*

	Masculine and Feminine	Neuter
Sing.		
Nom.	ἀληθής	ἀληθές
Voc.	ἀληθές	ἀληθές
Acc.	ἀληθέ–α –ῆ	ἀληθές
Gen.	ἀληθέ–ος –οῦς	
Dat.	ἀληθέ–ϊ –εῖ	
Plur.		
Nom. Voc.	ἀληθέ–ες –εῖς	ἀληθέ–α –ῆ
Acc.	ἀληθέ–ας –εῖς	ἀληθέ–α –ῆ
Gen.	ἀληθέ–ων –ῶν	
Dat.	ἀληθέ–σι	
Dual		
N. V. A.	ἀληθέ–ε	
G. D.	ἀληθέ–οιν –οῖν	

Like ἀληθής decline εὐγενής *noble*, ἀσθενής *weak*, εὐσεβής *pious*, ποδήρης *tall* or *long*, and many other compounds.

3. Adjectives with a Liquid Stem.
Examples: ἄρσην *male*, σώφρων *prudent*, ἀπάτωρ *fatherless*.

	Masc. and Fem.	Neut.	Masc. and Fem.	Neut.	Masc. and Fem.	Neut.
Sing.						
Nom.	ἄρσην	ἄρσεν	σώφρων	σῶφρον	ἀπάτωρ	ἄπατορ
Voc.	ἄρσεν	ἄρσεν	σῶφρον	σῶφρον	ἄπατορ	ἄπατορ
Acc.	ἄρσεν–α	ἄρσεν	σώφρον–α	σῶφρον	ἀπάτορ–α	ἄπατορ
Gen.	ἄρσεν–ος		σώφρον–ος		ἀπάτορ–ος	
Dat.	ἄρσεν–ι		σώφρον–ι		ἀπάτορ–ι	
Plur.						
N. V.	ἄρσεν–ες	ἄρσεν–α	σώφρον–ες	σώφρον–α	ἀπάτορ–ες	ἀπάτορ–α
Acc.	ἄρσεν–ας	ἄρσεν–α	σώφρον–ας	σώφρον–α	ἀπάτορ–ας	ἀπάτορ–α
Gen.	ἀρσέν–ων		σωφρόν–ων		ἀπατόρ–ων	
Dat.	ἄρσε–σι		σώφρο–σι		ἀπάτορ–σι	
Dual						
N. V. A.	ἄρσεν–ε		σώφρον–ε		ἀπάτορ–ε	
G. D.	ἀρσέν–οιν		σωφρόν–οιν		ἀπατόρ–οιν	

Decline like these: εὐδαίμων *happy*, ἐλεήμων *merciful*, ἄφρων *foolish*, ἀπάτωρ *motherless*.

Adjectives of the Comparative Degree ending in *-ων* are declined like *μείζων greater*, with a contracted Nominative, Vocative, and Accusative Plural, thus:

Singular.

	Masc. & Fem.	Neut.
N. V.	*μείζων*	*μεῖζον*
Acc.	*μείζονα μείζω*	*μεῖζον*

Plural.

	Masc. & Fem.	Neut.
N. V.	*μείζονες μείζους*	*μείζονα μείζω*
Acc.	*μείζονας μείζους*	*μείζονα μείζω*

4. Adjective with stem in *-ι* or *-υ*.

Examples of this Declension are, *ἴδρις skilful*, Neut. *ἴδρι*, Acc. *ἴδριν*, Neut. *ἴδρι*, and compounds of *πῆχυς*: as, *δίπηχυς of two cubits' length*. These are declined like *πόλις* and *πῆχυς* (§ 25). The compounds of *πόλις* have a double form in the Accusative Singular and Plural: as, *ἄπολις an outlaw*, Acc. Sing. *ἄπολιν* and *ἀπόλιδα*, Acc. Plural *ἀπόλεις* and *ἀπόλιδας*; and in the Genitive Singular: as, *ἀπόλεως* and *ἀπόλιδος*.

§ 32. III. Adjectives of One Termination.

Examples: 1. Of the First Declension: *ἐθελόντης a volunteer*, *μονίας solitary*.

2. Of the Third Declension: *ἀκάμας* (like *πᾶς*) *unwearied*, *φυγάς φυγάδα fugitive*, *μάκαρ* (N. Pl. *μάκαρες*) *happy*, rare fem. *μάκαιρα*, *ἀργής ἀργῆτα white*, *ἀγνώς ἀγνῶτα unknown*, *ἄναλκις ἀνάλκιδα weak*, *νέηλυς νεήλυδα newly come*, *ἅρπαξ ἅρπαγα ravenous*, *ἥλιξ ἥλικα coëval*, *μῶνυξ μώνυχα solid-hoofed*, and many other compound adjectives, such as, *ἄπαις childless*, *μακρόχειρ long-armed*, *μακραίων long-lived*, *λεύκασπις white-shielded*.

COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES.

§ 33. Adjectives form their Degrees of Comparison from the Stem by adding *-τερος* and *-τατος*, or *-ιων -ων* and *-ιστος*, for the Comparative and Superlative. They may be arranged in the following classes:—

1. Regular Comparison in *-τερος -τατος*.

Examples:	Stem	Comparative	Superlative
μάκαρ happy	*μακαρ*	*μακάρ-τερος*	*μακάρ-τατος*
ἔνδοξος glorious	*ἐνδοξο*	*ἐνδοξό-τερος*	*ἐνδοξό-τατος*
χαρίεις graceful	*χαριεντ*	*χαριέσ-τερος*	*χαριέσ-τατος*
μέλας black	*μελαν*	*μελάν-τερος*	*μελάν-τατος*
εὐσεβής pious	*εὐσεβεσ*	*εὐσεβέσ-τερος*	*εὐσεβέσ-τατος*
εὐρύς broad	*εὐρυ*	*εὐρύ-τερος*	*εὐρύ-τατος*

2. Adjectives derived from Dental Neuters (§ 23).
Example: ἀληθής *true*

	Masculine and Feminine	Neuter
Sing.		
Nom.	ἀληθής	ἀληθές
Voc.	ἀληθές	ἀληθές
Acc.	ἀληθέ–α –ῆ	ἀληθές
Gen.	ἀληθέ–ος –οῦς	
Dat.	ἀληθέ–ϊ –εῖ	
Plur.		
Nom. Voc.	ἀληθέ–ες –εῖς	ἀληθέ–α –ῆ
Acc.	ἀληθέ–ας –εῖς	ἀληθέ–α –ῆ
Gen.	ἀληθέ–ων –ῶν	
Dat.	ἀληθέ–σι	
Dual		
N. V. A.	ἀληθέ–ε	
G. D.	ἀληθέ–οιν –οῖν	

Like ἀληθής decline εὐγενής *noble*, ἀσθενής *weak*, εὐσεβής *pious*, ποδήρης *tall* or *long*, and many other compounds.

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Examples: ἄρσην *male*, σώφρων *prudent*, ἀπάτωρ *fatherless*.

	Masc. and Fem.	Neut.	Masc. and Fem.	Neut.	Masc. and Fem.	Neut.
Sing.						
Nom.	ἄρσην	ἄρσεν	σώφρων	σῶφρον	ἀπάτωρ	ἄπατορ
Voc.	ἄρσεν	ἄρσεν	σῶφρον	σῶφρον	ἄπατορ	ἄπατορ
Acc.	ἄρσεν–α	ἄρσεν	σώφρον–α	σῶφρον	ἀπάτορ–α	ἄπατορ
Gen.	ἄρσεν–ος		σώφρον–ος		ἀπάτορ–ος	
Dat.	ἄρσεν–ι		σώφρον–ι		ἀπάτορ–ι	
Plur.						
N. V.	ἄρσεν–ες	ἄρσεν–α	σώφρον–ες	σώφρον–α	ἀπάτορ–ες	ἀπάτορ–α
Acc.	ἄρσεν–ας	ἄρσεν–α	σώφρον–ας	σώφρον–α	ἀπάτορ–ας	ἀπάτορ–α
Gen.	ἀρσέν–ων		σωφρόν–ων		ἀπατόρ–ων	
Dat.	ἄρσε–σι		σώφρο–σι		ἀπάτορ–σι	
Dual						
N. V. A.	ἄρσεν–ε		σώφρον–ε		ἀπάτορ–ε	
G. D.	ἀρσέν–οιν		σωφρόν–οιν		ἀπατόρ–οιν	

Decline like these: εὐδαίμων *happy*, ἐλεήμων *merciful*, ἄφρων *foolish*, ἀμήτωρ *motherless*.

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Singular.

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Acc.	*μείζονα μείζω*	*μεῖζον*

Plural.

	Masc. & Fem.	Neut.
N. V.	*μείζονες μείζους*	*μείζονα μείζω*
Acc.	*μείζονας μείζους*	*μείζονα μείζω*

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μέλας black	*μελαν*	*μελάν-τερος*	*μελάν-τατος*
εὐσεβής pious	*εὐσεβεσ*	*εὐσεβέσ-τερος*	*εὐσεβέσ-τατος*
εὐρύς broad	*εὐρυ*	*εὐρύ-τερος*	*εὐρύ-τατος*

Obs. 1.—Stems in *ο* change *ο* into *ω* after a short syllable: as, *σόφος wise*, Stem *σοφο*, *σοφώτερος*, *σοφώτατος*. But *κενός empty*, *στενός narrow*, have *κενότερος*, *στενότερος*.

Obs. 2.—The following drop *-ος* altogether:

		Comparative	Superlative
παλαιός	*old*	παλαίτερος	παλαίτατος
γεραιός	*old*	γεραίτερος	γεραίτατος
φίλος	*dear*	φίλτερος	φίλτατος

Obs. 3.—Some have *-αίτερος*, *-αίτατος*; as

		Comparative	Superlative
μέσος	*middle*	μεσαίτερος	μεσαίτατος
φίλος*	*dear*	φιλαίτερος	φιλαίτατος
ἴσος	*equal*	ἰσαίτερος	ἰσαίτατος

Obs. 4.—Stems ending in *ον-*, *κ-*, *γ-*, inflect as if they ended in *-ης* or *-ις*.

Examples:		Stem	Comparative	Superlative
σώφρων	*temperate*	σωφρον	σωφρον-έσ-τερος	σωφρον-έσ-τατος
ἀφῆλιξ	*aging*	ἀφηλικ	ἀφηλικ-έσ-τερος	ἀφηλικ-έσ-τατος
ἅρπαξ	*ravening*	ἁρπαγ	ἁρπαγ-ίσ-τερος	ἁρπαγ-ίσ-τατος

But:

πέπων	*ripe*	πεπον	πεπαίτερος	πεπαίτατος
πίων	*fat*	πιον	πιότερος	πιότατος

Some other Adjectives follow this inflexion: as,

		Comparative
εὔνους	*friendly*	εὐνούστερος
ἐῤῥωμένος	*strong*	ἐῤῥωμενέστερος
αἰδοῖος	*venerable*	αἰδοιέστερος
λάλος	*talkative*	λαλίστερος
κλέπτης	*thievish*	κλεπτίστερος
πτωχός	*beggarly*	πτωχίστερος

§ 34. II. COMPARISON IN *-ιων -ιστος*.

Many Adjectives in *-ος* and *-υς* form their Comparison in *-ίων*, *-ιστος*; and some in *-ρος* drop *ρ*.

Examples:		Stem	Comparative	Superlative
αἰσχρός	*base*	αἰσχρο	αἰσχ-ίων	αἴσχ-ιστος
ἐχθρός	*hostile*	ἐχθρο	ἐχθ-ίων	ἔχθ-ιστος
ἡδύς	*sweet*	ἡδυ	ἡδ-ίων	ἥδ-ιστος

So:

μέγας	*great*	μεγ	μείζων	μέγ-ιστος

These have frequently both forms in *-τερος -τατος* and in *-ιων -ιστος*: as, ἐχθρός, ἐχθρότερος; γλυκύς *sweet*, γλυκύτερος.

* φίλος has also the form (*rarer*) φιλώτερος, φιλώτατος, and φιλίων (*Homer*), φίλιστος (Attic poet).

§ 35. Irregular Comparisons.

The following are the most common Examples of Irregular Comparisons:—

ἀγαθός good

Stem	Comparative		Superlative
ἀμεν	ἀμείν–ων	*superior*	——
ἀρεσ	ἀρε–ίων	*braver*	ἄρ–ιστος
φερ	φέρ–τερος	*better*	φέρ–τατος φέρ–ιστος
βελτ	βελτ–ίων	*braver*	βέλτ–ιστος
κρατ	κρείττ–ων / κρείσσ-ων	*stronger*	κράτ–ιστος
λω	λῷ–ων	*more preferable*	λῷ–στος

κακός bad

κακο	κακ–ίων	*more cowardly*	κάκ–ιστος
χερ	χείρ–ων	*inferior*	χείρ–ιστος
ἧκα	ἥσσ–ων ἥττων	*weaker*	ἥκ–ιστα Neut. Plur.

καλός beautiful

καλλ	καλλ–ίων	*fairer*	κάλλ–ιστος

μικρός small

μικρο	μικρό–τερος	*smaller*	μικρό–τατος
ἐλαχυ	ἐλάσσ–ων / ἐλάττ–ων*	*less*	ἐλάχ–ιστος

ὀλίγος few

ὀλιγ	μείων	*less*	ὀλίγ–ιστος

πολύς much

πλε	πλε–ίων πλέ–ων	*more*	πλεῖ–στος

ῥᾴδιος easy

ῥα	ῥᾴ–ων	*easier*	ῥᾷ–στος

ἀλγεινός painful

ἀλγ	ἀλγ–ίων	*more painful*	ἄλγ–ιστος

Comparatives and Superlatives without a Positive, connected with some Adverb or Preposition.

		Comparative		Superlative
κάτω	*below*	κατώτερος	*lower*	κατώτατος
ὑπέρ	*over*	ὑπέρτερος	*higher*	ὑπέρτατος
πρό	*before*	πρότερος	*former*	πρῶτος
ὑπό	*under*	ὕστερος	*later*	ὕστατος
πλησίον	*near*	πλησιαίτερος or πλησιέστερος	*nearer*	πλησιαίτατος or πλησιέστατος

* Ἐλάττων in Sing. *smaller, less*; in Plural fewer.

Adverbs follow, in Comparison, the Adjectives from which they are derived, with the termination of the Neut. Sing. for the Comparative, and the Neut. Plur. for the Superlative. Thus:

Positive		Comparative	Superlative
σοφῶς	*wisely*	σοφώ–τερον	σοφώ–τατα
ταχέως	*swiftly*	θᾶσσ–ον	τάχ–ιστα
ἡδέως	*sweetly*	ἥδ–ιον	ἥδ–ιστα
εὖ	*well*	ἄμειν–ον	ἄρ–ιστα
		βέλτ–ιον	βέλτ–ιστα
κακῶς	*ill*	κάκ–ιον	κάκ–ιστα
		χεῖρ–ον	χείρ–ιστα
μάλα	*much*	μᾶλλ–ον	μάλ–ιστα

Obs. 1.—Some Adverbs are formed directly from the Comparative: as, ἐνδεεστέρως *more insufficiently*, ἀληθεστέρως *more truly*.

Obs. 2.—Primitive Adverbs of distance, ending in –ω, make their Comparison in –τέρω and –τάτω: as,

		Comparative	Superlative
ἄνω	*up*	ἄνω–τέρω	ἄνω–τάτω
κάτω	*down*	κατω–τέρω	κατω–τάτω
πόῤῥω	*far*	πορῥω–τέρω	πορῥω–τάτω

So also ἐκάς *near*, τηλοῦ *far*, πέρα *beyond*, ἔνδον *within*, and some others.

§ 36. NUMERALS.

Numeral Adjectives are: 1. *Cardinals*, expressing the number of things: 2. *Ordinals*, their order in a series of things.

Numeral Adverbs express how often a thing recurs.

	Cardinal	Ordinal	Numeral Adverbs
1 α′	εἷς *one*	πρῶτος *first*	ἅπαξ *once*
2 β′	δύο	δεύτερος	δίς
3 γ′	τρεῖς	τρίτος	τρίς
4 δ′	τέσσαρες or τέτταρες	τέταρτος	τετράκις
5 ε′	πέντε	πέμπτος	πεντάκις
6 ϛ′	ἕξ	ἕκτος	ἑξάκις
7 ζ′	ἑπτά	ἕβδομος	ἑπτάκις
8 η′	ὀκτώ	ὄγδοος	ὀκτάκις
9 θ′	ἐννέα	ἔνατος	ἐννάκις
10 ι′	δέκα	δέκατος	δεκάκις
11 ια′	ἕνδεκα	ἑνδέκατος	ἑνδεκάκις
12 ιβ′	δώδεκα	δωδέκατος	δωδεκάκις
13 ιγ′	τρισκαίδεκα	τρισκαιδέκατος	τρισκαιδεκάκις
14 ιδ′	τεσσαρεσκαίδεκα	τεσσαρεσκαιδέκατος	τεσσαρεσκαιδεκάκις
15 ιε′	πεντεκαίδεκα	πεντεκαιδέκατος	πεντεκαιδεκάκις
16 ιϛ′	ἑκκαίδεκα	ἑκκαιδέκατος	ἑκκαιδεκάκις

		Cardinal	Ordinal	Numeral Adverbs
17	ιζ′	ἑπτακαίδεκα	ἑπτακαιδέκατος	
18	ιη′	ὀκτωκαίδεκα	ὀκτωκαιδέκατος	
19	ιθ′	ἐννεακαίδεκα	ἐννεακαιδέκατος	
20	κ′	εἴκοσι	εἰκοστός	
21	κα′	εἴκοσιν εἷς	εἰκοστὸς πρῶτος	
30	λ′	τριάκοντα	τριακοστός	
40	μ′	τεσσαράκοντα	τεσσαρακοστός	
50	ν′	πεντήκοντα	πεντηκοστός	
60	ξ′	ἑξήκοντα	ἑξηκοστός	
70	ο′	ἑβδομήκοντα	ἑβδομηκοστός	
80	π′	ὀγδοήκοντα	ὀγδοηκοστός	
90	ϟ′	ἐνενήκοντα	ἐνενηκοστός	
100	ρ′	ἑκατόν	ἑκατοστός	
200	σ′	διακόσιοι	διακοσιοστός	
300	τ′	τριακόσιοι	τριακοσιοστός	
400	υ′	τετρακόσιοι	τετρακοσιοστός	
500	φ′	πεντακόσιοι	πεντακοσιοστός	
600	χ′	ἑξακόσιοι	ἑξακοσιοστός	
700	ψ′	ἑπτακόσιοι	ἑπτακοσιοστός	
800	ω′	ὀκτακόσιοι	ὀκτακοσιοστός	
900	ϡ′	ἐννακόσιοι	ἐννακοσιοστός	
1,000	͵α	χίλιοι	χιλιοστός	χιλιάκις
2,000	͵β	δισχίλιοι	δισχιλιοστός	
3,000	͵γ	τρισχίλιοι	τρισχιλιοστός	
4,000	͵δ	τετρακισχίλιοι	τετρακισχιλιοστός	
5,000	͵ε	πεντακισχίλιοι	πεντακισχιλιοστός	
6,000	͵ϛ	ἑξακισχίλιοι	ἑξακισχιλιοστός	
7,000	͵ζ	ἑπτακισχίλιοι	ἑπτακισχιλιοστός	
8,000	͵η	ὀκτακισχίλιοι	ὀκτακισχιλιοστός	
9,000	͵θ	ἐννακισχίλιοι	ἐννακισχιλιοστός	
10,000	͵ι	μύριοι	μυριοστός	μυριάκις
20,000	͵κ	δισμύριοι	δισμυριοστός	
100,000	͵ρ	δεκακισμύριοι	δεκακισμυριοστός	

The Cardinals from *one* to *four* are thus declined:

	εἷς one			*δύο two*
	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	Masc. Fem. Neut.
Nom.	εἷς	μία	ἕν	δύο
Acc.	ἕνα	μίαν	ἕν	δύο
Gen.	ἑνός	μιᾶς	ἑνός	δυοῖν and δυεῖν
Dat.	ἑνί	μιᾷ	ἑνί	δυοῖν and δυσί

	τρεῖς *three*		τέσσαρες *four*	
	Masc. and Fem.	Neut.	Masc. and Fem.	Neut.
Nom.	τρεῖς	τρία	τέσσαρες	τέσσαρα
Acc.	τρεῖς	τρία	τέσσαρας	τέσσαρα
Gen.	τριῶν		τεσσάρων	
Dat.	τρισί		τέσσαρσι	

Like εἷς are declined οὐδείς and μηδείς, feminine οὐδε–μία μηδε–μία. Ἄμφω *both* is declined like δύο. The remaining Cardinals to ἑκατόν are undeclined. The Ordinals and the Cardinals after ἑκατόν are declined like Adjectives of Three Terminations: as, πρῶτος πρώτη πρῶτον, διακόσιοι –αι –α.

§ 37. PRONOUNS.

Pronouns are: 1. Substantives. 2. Adjectives.

Substantive Pronouns are: 1. Personal. 2. Reflexive. 3. Reciprocal.

1. *Personal.*

	First Person	Second Person	Third Person Reflexive*
Sing.			
Nom.	ἐγώ I	σύ thou	ἵ or ἱ himself
Acc.	ἐμ–έ με me	σέ thee	ἕ himself
Gen.	ἐμ–οῦ μ–ου of me	σοῦ of thee	οὗ of himself
Dat.	ἐμ–οί μ–οι to me	σοί to thee	οἷ to himself
Plur.			
Nom.	ἡμ–εῖς we	ὑμεῖς you	σφεῖς themselves Neut. σφέα
Acc.	ἡμ–ᾶς we	ὑμᾶς you	σφᾶς themselves Neut. σφέα
Gen.	ἡμ–ῶν of us	ὑμῶν of you	σφῶν of themselves
Dat.	ἡμ–ῖν [ἰν] to us	ὑμῖν to you	σφίσι to themselves
Dual			(*ἐνο* understood)
N. A.	νώ we two	σφώ ye two	σφωέ themselves
G. D.	νῷν of or to us two	σφῷν of or to you two	σφωΐν of or to themselves

* The third Personal Pronoun is supplied by the oblique cases of αὐτός, or by ὁ, ἡ, τό and ὅς, ἥ, ὅ. For the Acc. Plur. and Sing. we have in Attic poets σφέ and νίν, in the Ionic dialect μίν.

2. *Reflexive.*

	First Person		Second Person		Third Person		
Sing.	Masc.	Fem.	Masc.	Fem.	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
Acc.	ἐμαυτ–όν myself	–ήν	σεαυτ–όν thyself	–ήν	ἑαυτ–όν himself	ἑαυτ–ήν herself	ἑαυτ–ό itself
Gen.	ἐμαυτ–οῦ of myself	–ῆς	σεαυτ–οῦ of thyself	–ῆς	ἑαυτ–οῦ of himself	ἑαυτ–ῆς of herself	ἑαυτ–οῦ of itself
Dat.	ἐμαυτ–ῷ to myself	–ῇ	σεαυτ–ῷ to thyself	–ῇ	ἑαυτ–ῷ to himself	ἑαυτ–ῇ to herself	ἑαυτ–ῷ to itself
Plur.							
Acc.	ἡμᾶς αὐτούς ourselves	–άς	ὑμᾶς αὐτούς yourselves	–άς	ἑαυτούς σφᾶς αὐτούς	–άς –άς	–ά — } themselves
Gen.	ἡμῶν αὐτῶν of ourselves		ὑμῶν αὐτῶν of yourselves		ἑαυτῶν σφῶν αὐτῶν	} of themselves	
Dat.	ἡμῖν αὐτοῖς to ourselves	–αῖς	ὑμῖν αὐτοῖς to yourselves	–αῖς	ἑαυτοῖς σφίσιν αὐτοῖς to or for themselves	–αῖς –αῖς	–οῖς –οῖς

Obs. 1.—These are formed by adding cases of αὐτός to the Stems (ἐμε– σε– ἑ–) of the Personal Pronouns.

Obs. 2.—σεαυτόν and ἑαυτόν may be contracted into σαυτόν and αὐτόν.

Obs. 3.—Ἑαυτοῦ is often used for the first and second person.

3. *Reciprocal.*—ἀλλήλους *one another.*

Plural				Dual			
Acc.	ἀλλήλ–ους	–ας	–α	Acc.	ἀλλήλ–ω	–α	–ω
Gen.	ἀλλήλ–ων			G. D.	ἀλλήλ–οιν	–αιν	–οιν
Dat.	ἀλλήλ–οις	–αις	–οις				

§ 38. ADJECTIVE PRONOUNS.

Adjective Pronouns are: 1. POSSESSIVE. 2. DEMONSTRATIVE. 3. DEFINITIVE. 4. RELATIVE. 5. INDEFINITE. 6. INTERROGATIVE. 7. DISTRIBUTIVE.

1. *Possessive.*

First Person	Second Person	Third Person
ἐμός my, mine	σός thy, thine	ἑός, ὅς his own
νωΐτερος of us two	σφωΐτερος of you two	σφέτερος their own
ἡμέτερος our, ours	ὑμέτερος your, yours	

These are declined like Adjectives in –ος and –ρος.

2. *Demonstrative.*

The Demonstrative Pronouns are, ὁ, ἡ, τό, used as the Definite Article (§ 13); αὐτός αὐτή αὐτό *self*; ὅδε ἥδε τόδε, and ὁδί ἡδί τοδί, answering to the Latin *hic*, *hicce* (*this near me*), declined like ὁ, ἡ, τό. οὗτος, answering to the Latin *iste* (*that near you*), (also to *hic* and *ille*); and ἐκεῖνος, to the Latin *ille* (*that near some one else*).

	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
Sing.			
N. V.	οὗτ–ος	αὕτ–η	τοῦτ–ο
Acc.	τοῦτ–ον	ταύτ–ην	τοῦτ–ο
Gen.	τούτ–ου	ταύτ–ης	τούτ–ου
Dat.	τούτ–ῳ	ταύτ–ῃ	τούτ–ῳ
Plur.			
N. V.	οὗτ–οι	αὗτ–αι	ταῦτ–α
Acc.	τούτ–ους	ταύτ–ας	ταῦτ–α
Gen.	τούτ–ων	τούτ–ων	τούτ–ων
Dat.	τούτ–οις	ταύτ–αις	τούτ–οις
Dual			
N. V. A.	τούτ–ω	ταύτ–α	τούτ–ω
G. D.	τούτ–οιν	ταύτ–αιν	τούτ–οιν

Like οὗτος are declined its compounds τοιοῦτος *such*, τοσοῦτος *so great*, τηλικοῦτος *of such an age*, except that their neuter more

usually ends in *-ον*. *τοιόσδε such*, *τοσόσδε so great*, *τηλικόσδε of such an age*, are declined regularly.

Αὐτός and *ἐκεῖνος* are declined like *ἄλλος* with neut. in *-ο*.

3. *Definitive.*

When the article is prefixed *ὁ αὐτός* means *the same*, and is thus declined—

Uncontracted.

	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
Sing.			
Nom.	*ὁ αὐτός*	*ἡ αὐτή*	*τὸ αὐτό*
Acc.	*τὸν αὐτόν*	*τὴν αὐτήν*	*τὸ αὐτό*
Gen.	*τοῦ αὐτοῦ*	*τῆς αὐτῆς*	*τοῦ αὐτοῦ*
Dat.	*τῷ αὐτῷ*	*τῇ αὐτῇ*	*τῷ αὐτῷ*
Plur.			
Nom.	*οἱ αὐτοί*	*αἱ αὐταί*	*τὰ αὐτά*
Acc.	*τοὺς αὐτούς*	*τὰς αὐτάς*	*τὰ αὐτά*
Gen.	*τῶν αὐτῶν*	*τῶν αὐτῶν*	*τῶν αὐτῶν*
Dat.	*τοῖς αὐτοῖς*	*ταῖς αὐταῖς*	*τοῖς αὐτοῖς*
Dual			
N. A.	*τὼ αὐτώ*	*τὰ αὐτά*	*τὼ αὐτώ*
G. D.	*τοῖν αὐτοῖν*	*ταῖν αὐταῖν*	*τοῖν αὐτοῖν*

Contracted (with crasis of vowels).

	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
Sing.			
Nom.	*αὐτός*	*αὐτή*	*ταὐτόν* } *ταὐτό*
Acc.	*τὸν αὐτόν*	*τὴν αὐτήν*	*ταὐτόν* }
Gen.	*ταὐτοῦ*	*τῆς αὐτῆς*	*ταὐτοῦ*
Dat.	*ταὐτῷ*	*ταὐτῇ*	*ταὐτῷ*
Plur.			
Nom.	*αὐτοί*	*αὐταί*	*ταὐτά*
Acc.	*τοὺς αὐτούς*	*τὰς αὐτάς*	*ταὐτά*
Gen.	*τῶν αὐτῶν*	*τῶν αὐτῶν*	*τῶν αὐτῶν*
Dat.	*τοῖς αὐτοῖς*	*ταῖς αὐταῖς*	*τοῖς αὐτοῖς*
Dual			
N. A.	*ταὐτώ*	*ταὐτά*	*ταὐτώ*
G. D.	*τοῖν αὐτοῖν*	*ταῖν αὐταῖν*	*τοῖν αὐτοῖν*

Similarly *ὁ ἕτερος* | *ἡ ἑτέρα* | *τὸ ἕτερον*, contracted into *ἅτερος* | *ἀτέρα* | *θάτερον*, *one of the two*, Acc. *τὸν ἕτερον*, &c., Gen. *θατέρου* | *τῆς ἑτέρας* | *θατέρου*.

4. *Relative.*

The Relative Pronoun is, ὅς, ἥ, ὅ *who*, declined below.

5. *Indefinite.*

The Indefinite Pronouns are, τις *some one*, and ὁ ἡ τὸ δεῖνα *a certain person.* τις has been declined as the Indefinite Article (§ 13). δεῖνα is declined as follows:

	Singular	Plural
Nom.	ὁ ἡ τὸ δεῖν–α	οἱ δεῖν–ες
Acc.	δεῖν–α	δεῖν–ας
Gen.	δεῖν–ος	δείν–ων
Dat.	δεῖν–ι	——

The Relative ὅς and Indefinite τις are declined together as ὅστις *whosoever*, as follows:

	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
Sing.			
Nom.	ὅσ–τις	ἥ–τις	ὅ–τι
Acc.	ὅν–τινα	ἥν–τινα	ὅ–τι
Gen.	οὗ–τινος (ὅτου)	ἧς–τινος (ὅτου)	οὗ–τινος (ὅτου)
Dat.	ᾧ–τινι (ὅτῳ)	ᾗ–τινι (ὅτῳ)	ᾧ–τινι (ὅτῳ)
Plur.			
Nom.	οἵ–τινες	αἵ–τινες	ἅ–τινα (ἄττα)*
Acc.	οὕς–τινας	ἅς–τινας	ἅ–τινα (ἄττα)
Gen.	ὧν–τινων (ὅτων)	ὧν–τινων (ὅτων)	ὧν–τινων (ὅτων)
Dat.	οἷς–τισι (ὅτοις)	αἷς–τισι (ὅτοις)	οἷς–τισι (ὅτοις)
Dual			
N. V. A.	ὥ–τινε	ἅ–τινε	ὥ–τινε
G. D.	οἷν–τινοιν	αἷν–τινοιν	οἷν–τινοιν

6. *Interrogative.*

The Interrogative τίς *who* is declined like the Indefinite τις, with the acute accent on the first syllable throughout.

7. *Distributive.*

The Distributive Pronouns are ἕκαστος *each one*, ἑκάτερος *both one and the other*, οὐδέτερος *neither one nor the other*, ὁπότερος *which of the two?*

Correlative Pronominals.

Interrogative	Demonstrative	Relative	Indefinite
ποῖος (τις) *of what kind?*	τοιοῦτος, τοιόσδε } *such*	οἷος, ὁποῖος } *as*	ποιός *of any sort*
πόσος *how great?*	τοσοῦτος, τοσόσδε } *as great*	ὅσος, ὁπόσος } *as*	ποσός *of any size*
τίς *who?*		ὅστις, ὁπότερος } *whoever*	ὁ ἕτερος *one or the other*
πότερος *which of the two?*	ὅδε, οὗτος } *this*		

* Ἄττα is used for the Indefinite τινά something.

VERBS.

§ 39. The Verb has three VOICES:

1. The ACTIVE VOICE: as, λύω *I loose.*
2. The PASSIVE: as, λύομαι *I am loosed.*
3. The MIDDLE: as, λύομαι *I loose myself*, or *I get myself loosed*, or *I loose for myself.*

The MIDDLE VOICE is so called because it has a middle sense between the ACTIVE and the PASSIVE.

Some Verbs have an Inflexion partly Middle, partly Passive; as, δέχομαι *I accept*; and these are called DEPONENT, as in Latin.

Verbs are either TRANSITIVE or INTRANSITIVE, as in Latin.

§ 40. The Verb *Finite* has four Moods:

1. The INDICATIVE: as, λύω *I loose.*
2. The SUBJUNCTIVE: as, λύω *I may loose.*
3. The OPTATIVE: as, λύοιμι *I might loose.*
4. The IMPERATIVE: as, λῦε *loose.*

The Verb *Infinite* has three Verbal Nouns:

1. The INFINITIVE: as, λύειν *to loose.*
   This is a *Noun Substantive.*
2. The PARTICIPLE: as, λύων *loosing.*
3. VERBAL ADJECTIVES: as, λυτός *to be loosed.*
   These are *Adjectives.*

§ 41. The TENSES of the Verb are six:

I. Three PRIMARY:

1. The PRESENT: as, λύω *I loose, I am loosing.*
2. The FUTURE: as, λύσω *I shall* or *will loose.*
3. The PERFECT: as, λέλῡκα *I have loosed.*

II. Three HISTORICAL:

1. The IMPERFECT: as, ἔλυον *I was loosing*, or *I did loose.*
2. The AORIST: as, ἔλυσα *I loosed.*
3. The PLUPERFECT: as, ἐλελύκειν *I had loosed.*

Obs.—Some Verbs have a SECOND AORIST Active and Passive, and SECOND PERFECT: as, λείπω *I leave*, stem λιπ; 2. Aor. ἔλιπον *I left*; ἐλίπην *I was left*; 2. Perf. λέλοιπα *I have left.* There is also in the Passive or Middle Voice a Second Future; as τριβήσομαι *I shall be bruised*; and Third Future, or FUTURE PERFECT (Paullo-post Futurum): as, λελύσομαι *I shall have been loosed*, or *I shall have loosed for myself.*

§ 42. The NUMBERS of a Verb are three, as in Nouns: Singular, Plural, Dual. There are three PERSONS in each Number except that the Dual has no First Person in the Active Voice.

§ 43. In order to conjugate a Verb we must know the True Stem and the Present Stem. The Present Stem is often strengthened: as, *τρίβω I rub*, *λείπω I leave*, True Stems *τρῐβ-* *λῐπ-*, Present Stems *τρῑβ-* *λειπ-*. Sometimes they are the same; as in *λέγ-ω I say*, *λύ-ω I loose*.

The various Tense Forms of a verb may be conveniently arranged as follows; according as they may be formed from the Present Stem or from the True Stem.

From Present Stem	From True Stem			
	1. With Vowel-Affix		2. With Consonant-Affix	
Pres. Act.	2. Perf. Act.	——	λέ-λοιπ-α	1. Fut. Act.	τρίψω	λείψω
τρῑ́β-ω λείπ-ω	2. Plupf. Act.	——	ἐ-λε-λοίπ-ειν	1. Fut. Mid.	τρίψομαι	λείψομαι
Imperf. Act.	2. Aor. Act.	——	ἔ-λῐπ-ον	1. Perf. Act.	τέ-τριφα	(λέλυκα)
ἔ-τρῑβ-ον ἔ-λειπ-ον	2. Aor. Mid.	——	ἐ-λῐπ-όμην	1. Plupf. Act.	ἐ-τε-τρίφειν	——
Pres. Pass. and Mid.	2. Aor. Pass.	ἐ-τρῑ́β-ην	ἐ-λῐ́π-ην	1. Aor. Act.	ἔ-τριψα	ἔ-λειψα
τρῑ́β-ομαι λείπ-ομαι	2. Fut. Pass.	τρῑβ-ήσομαι	——	1. Aor. Mid.	ἐ-τριψά-μην	ἐ-λειψάμην
Imperf. Pass. and Mid.				Perf. Pass.	τέ-τριμμαι	λέ-λειμμαι
ἐ-τρῑβ-όμην ἐ-λειπ-όμην				Plupf. Pass.	ἐ-τετρίμμην	ἐ-λελείμμην
				3. Fut. Pass.	τε-τρίψομαι	λε-λείψομαι
				1. Aor. Pass.	ἐ-τρίφθην	ἐ-λείφθην
				1. Fut. Pass.	τριφθήσομαι	λειφθήσομαι

A Verb is generally conjugated thus:

	I loose	I love	I rub	I weave
Pres. Act.	λύ–ω	φιλ–έω	τρίβ–ω	πλέκ–ω
Fut. Act.	λύ–σω	φιλ–ή–σω	τρίψ–ω	πλέξ–ω
1. Perf. Act.	λέ–λῡ–κα	πε–φίλ–η–κα	τέ–τρῐφ–α	πέ–πλε–χα
1. Perf. Pass.	λέ–λῡ–μαι	πε–φίλ–η–μαι	τέ–τριμ–μαι	πέ–πλεγ–μαι
1. Aor. Pass.	ἐ–λύ–θην	ἐ–φιλ–ή–θην	ἐ–τρίφ–θην	ἐ–πλέχ–θην
1. Fut. Pass.	λῡ–θήσ–ομαι	(φιλ–η–θήσομαι)	τριφ–θήσομαι	πλεχ–θήσομαι

	I persuade	I sow	I set up	I show
Pres. Act.	πείθ–ω	σπείρ–ω	ἵ–στη–μι	δείκνυ–μι
Fut. Act.	πεί–σω	σπερ–ῶ	στή–σω	δείξ–ω
1. Perf. Act.	πέ–πει–κα	ἔ–σπαρ–κα	ἕ–στη–κα	δέ–δειχ–α
1. Perf. Pass.	πέ–πεισ–μαι	ἔ–σπαρ–μαι	ἕ–στᾰ–μαι	δέ–δειγ–μαι
1. Aor. Pass.	ἐ–πείσ–θην	(ἐ–σπάρ–θην)	ἐ–στά–θην	ἐ–δείχ–θην
1. Fut. Pass.	πεισ–θήσομαι	(σπαρ–θήσομαι)	στα–θήσομαι	δειχ–θήσομαι

§ 44. There are two Regular CONJUGATIONS of Greek Verbs:

1. Verbs in –ω: as, λύω *I loose.*
2. Verbs in –μι: as, ἵστη–μι *I make to stand.*

1. Verbs in –ω are divided into *six classes*, according to the Character of the Stem, as follows:

(1) Stems ending in a Vowel: 1. Uncontracted: as, λύω. 2. Contracted: as, τιμάω, φιλέω, δουλόω.

(2) Stems ending in a Consonant: 1. Labial Verbs: as, λείπω, τρίβω, γράφω, τύπτω. 2. Guttural Verbs: as, πλέκω, λέγω, βρέχω, τίκτω, τάσσω. 3. Dental Verbs: as, ἀνύτω, ἐρείδω, πείθω, φράζω. 4. Liquid Verbs: as, ἀγγέλλω, νέμω, κρίνω, σπείρω, τέμνω.

Verbs in μι are: 1. Reduplicated: as, ἵστημι, τίθημι, δίδωμι. 2. Simple: as, δείκνυμι.

§ 45. TABLE OF THE CHIEF TENSES OF THE SEVERAL CONJUGATIONS.

	CHARACTER	PRES.	MEANING	STEM	FUT. ACT.	PERF. ACT.	PERF. PASS.	1. AOR. PASS.	1. FUT. PASS.
1. Uncontracted	ι	τίω	I honour	τι	τίσω	——	τέτῑμαι	——	——
	υ	λύω	I loose	λυ	λύσω	λέλυκα	λέλυμαι	ἐλύθην	λυθήσομαι
	αυ	παύω	I stop	παυ	παύσω	πέπαυκα	πέπαυμαι	ἐπαύθην	παυθήσομαι
	ει	κλείω	I shut	κλει	κλείσω	κέκλεικα	κέκλειμαι	ἐκλείσθην	κλεισθήσομαι
	ευ	κελεύω	I command	κελευ	κελεύσω	κεκέλευκα	κεκέλευσμαι	ἐκελεύσθην	(κελευσθήσομαι)
2. Contracted	*α	τιμάω	I honour	τιμα	τιμήσω	τετίμηκα	τετίμημαι	ἐτιμήθην	τιμηθήσομαι
	*ε	φιλέω	I love	φιλε	φιλήσω	πεφίληκα	πεφίλημαι	ἐφιλήθην	φιληθήσομαι
	*ο	δηλόω	I show	δηλο	δηλώσω	δεδήλωκα	——	——	δηλωθήσομαι
	†α	γελάω	I laugh	γελα	γελᾰσω	——	γεγέλασμαι	ἐγελάσθην	γελασθήσομαι
	†ε	κορέω	I satisfy	κορε	κορέσω	——	κεκόρεσμαι	ἐκορέσθην	κορεσθήσομαι
	†ο	ἀρόω	I plough	ἀρο	ἀρόσω	——	ἀρήρομαι	ἠρόθην	——

* With long vowel in Future. † With short vowel in Future.

Character		Pres.	Meaning	Stem	Fut. Act.	Perf. Act.	Perf. Pass.	1. Aor. Pass.	1. Fut. Pass.
3. Labial Stems	β	τρίβω	I rub	τριβ	τρίψω	τέτριφα	τέτριμμαι	ἐτρίφθην	τριφθήσομαι
	φ	γράφω	I write	γραφ	γράψω	γέγραφα	γέγραμμαι	ἐγράφθην	——
	πτ	τύπτω	I beat	τυπ	——		τέτυμμαι	——	——
4. Guttural Stems	κ	πλέκω	I weave	πλεκ	πλέξω	πέπλεχα	πέπλεγμαι	ἐπλέχθην	πλεχθήσομαι
	γ	λέγω	I say	λεγ	λέξω	(λέλεχα)	λέλεγμαι	ἐλέχθην	λεχθήσομαι
	χ	βρέχω	I water	βρεχ	βρέξω	——	βέβρεγμαι	ἐβρέχθην	——
	κτ	τίκτω	I beget	τεκ	τέξω	τέτοκα	τέτεγμαι	ἐτέχθην	τεχθήσομαι
	σσ	τάσσω	I order	ταγ	τάξω	τέταχα	τέταγμαι	ἐτάχθην	ταχθήσομαι
5. Dental Stems	τ	ἀνύτω	I finish	ἀνῦτ	ἀνύσω	ἤνυκα	ἤνυσμαι	ἠνύσθην	ἀνυσθήσομαι
	δ	ἐρείδω	I prop	ἐρεδ	ἐρείσω	ἐρήρεικα	ἤρεισμαι	ἠρείσθην	——
	θ	πείθω	I persuade	πιθ	πείσω	πέπεικα	πέπεισμαι	ἐπείσθην	πεισθήσομαι
	ζ	φράζω	I tell	φραδ	φράσω	πέφρακα	πέφρασμαι	ἐφράσθην	——
6. Liquid Stems	λ	ἀγγέλλω	I announce	ἀγγελ	ἀγγελῶ	ἤγγελκα	ἤγγελμαι	ἠγγέλθην	ἀγγελθήσομαι
	μ	νέμω	I divide	νεμ	νεμῶ	νενέμηκα	νενέμημαι	ἐνεμήθην	νεμηθήσομαι
	ν	κρίνω	I judge	κρῐν	κρῐνῶ	κέκρῐκα	κέκρῐμαι	ἐκρίθην	κρῐθήσομαι
	ρ	σπείρω	I sow	σπερ	σπερῶ	(ἔσπαρκα)	ἔσπαρμαι	(ἐσπάρθην)	(σπαρθήσομαι)
	μν	τέμνω	I cut	τεμ	τεμῶ	τέτμηκα	τέτμημαι	ἐτμήθην	τμηθήσομαι
7. Verbs in μι	1. α	ἵστημι	I set	στα	στήσω	ἕστηκα	ἕστᾰμαι	ἐστάθην	σταθήσομαι
	ε	τίθημι	I put	θε	θήσω	τέθεικα	(τέθειμαι)	ἐτέθην	τεθήσομαι
	ω	δίδωμι	I give	δο	δώσω	δέδωκα	δέδομαι	ἐδόθην	δοθήσομαι
	2. υ	δείκνυμι	I show	δεικ	δείξω	δέδειχα	δέδειγμαι	ἐδείχθην	δειχθήσομαι

Note.—Tenses altogether omitted are never found; those in parentheses are doubtful.

§ 46. Before the Regular Verbs it is useful to learn the Irregular VERB SUBSTANTIVE, *εἰμί I am.* Like the Latin *sum* it is used in the conjugation of all other Verbs.

Paradigm of *εἰμί I am.* Stem *εσ.*

VERB FINITE					
Indicative Mood			Subjunctive Mood	Optative Mood	Imperative Mood
Present Tense		Imperfect Tense	Present Tense		
S. *εἰμί* I am		*ἦν, ἦ* I was	*ὦ* I may be	*εἴην* I might be	
εἶ thou art		*ἦσθα* thou wast	*ᾖς* thou mayst be	*εἴης* thou mightst be	*ἴσθι* be thou
ἐστί he is		*ἦν* he was	*ᾖ* he may be	*εἴη* he might be	*ἔστω* let him be
P. *ἐσμέν* we are		*ἦμεν* we were	*ὦμεν* we may be	*εἴημεν, εἶμεν* we might be	
ἐστέ ye are		*ἦτε, ἦστε* ye were	*ἦτε* ye may be	*εἴητε, εἶτε* you might be	*ἔστε* be ye
εἰσί they are		*ἦσαν* they were	*ὦσι* they may be	*εἴησαν, εἶεν* they might be	*ἔστωσαν, ἔστων* let them be
D. *ἐστόν* ye two are		*ἦτον, ἦστον* ye two were	*ἦτον* ye two may be	*εἴητον, εἶτον* ye two might be	*ἔστον* be ye two
ἐστόν they two are		*ἤτην, ἤστην* they two were	*ἦτον* they two may be	*εἰήτην* they two might be	*ἔστων* let them two be

	Verb Finite—*continued.*			Verb Infinite	
	Indicative Mood	Optative Mood		Infinitive Mood	Participle
Future Tense	S. ἔσ–ομαι I shall be ἔσ–ει or ἔσ–η thou wilt be ἔσ–ται he will be P. ἐσ–όμεθα we shall be ἔσ–εσθε ye will be ἔσ–ονται they will be D. ἐσ–όμεθον we two shall be ἔσ–εσθον ye two will be ἔσ–εσθον they two will be	ἐσ–οίμην I might ἔσ–οιο thou mightst ἔσ–οιτο he might ἐσ–οίμεθα we might ἔσ–οισθε ye might ἔσ–οιντο they might ἐσ–οίμεθον we two might ἔσ–οισθον ye two might ἐσ–οίσθην they two might	be about to be	Present Tense εἶναι to be Future Tense ἔσ–εσθαι to be about to be	Present Tense ὤν οὖσα ὄν being Future Tense ἐσ–όμενος –η –ον about to be

The Verb εἰμί is one of the Verbs in –μι, but is irregularly declined. All the existing tenses are formed from the Stem ἐσ–, Latin *es–um* or *sum*. Other tenses may be supplied from the Stem φυ–; as, 2. Aor. ἔφυν *I was*, Perf. πέφῡκα *I am*, Latin *fu–i*, *fu–ero*.

§ 47. THE FIRST CONJUGATION.—Vowel Stem.—Uncontracted.

ACTIVE VOICE.—VERB FINITE

	Indicative Mood	Conjunctive Mood	Optative Mood	Imperative Mood
Present	S. λύ–ω I loose λύ–εις thou loosest λύ–ει he looses P. λύ–ομεν we λύ–ετε ye λύ–ουσι they D. λύ–ετον ye two λύ–ετον they two (loose)	λύ–ω I may λύ–ῃς thou mayst (loose) λύ–ῃ he λύ–ωμεν we λύ–ητε ye λύ–ωσι they λύ–ητον ye two λύ–ητον they two (may loose)	λύ–οιμι I might λύ–οις thou mightst (loose) λύ–οι he λύ–οιμεν we λύ–οιτε ye λύ–οιεν they λύ–οιτον ye two λυ–οίτην they two (might loose)	— λῦ–ε loose thou λυ–έτω let him loose — λύ–ετε loose ye λυ–όντων* let them loose λύ–ετον loose ye two λυ–έτων let them two loose
Imperfect	S. ἔλυ–ον I was ἔλυ–ες thou wast ἔλυ–ε he was (loosing) P. ἐλύ–ομεν we ἐλύ–ετε ye ἔλυ–ον they D. ἐλύ–ετον ye two ἐλυ–έτην they two (were loosing)			
Future	S. λύ–σω I shall λύ–σεις thou wilt λύ–σει he will P. λύ–σομεν we shall λύ–σετε ye will λύ–σουσι they will D. λύ–σετον ye two will λύ–σετον they two will (loose)		λύ–σοιμι I might λύ–σοις thou mightst (loose) λύ–σοι he λύ–σοιμεν we λύ–σοιτε ye λύ–σοιεν they λύ–σοιτον ye two λυ–σοίτην they two (might loose)	

First Aorist	S. ἔλῡ-σα I ἔλυ-σας thou ἔλυ-σε he P. ἐλύ-σαμεν we ἐλύ-σατε ye ἔλυ-σαν they D. ἐλύ-σατον ye two ἐλυ-σάτην they two	loosed	λύ-σω I λύ-σῃς thou λύ-σῃ he λύ-σωμεν we λύ-σητε ye λύ-σωσι they λύ-σητον ye two λύ-σητον they two	may loose	λύ-σαιμι I λύ-σαις or -σειας thou λύ-σαι or -σειε he λύ-σαιμεν we λύ-σαιτε ye λύ-σαιεν or -σειαν they λύ-σαιτον ye two λυ-σαίτην they two	might loose	— λῡ-σον loose thou λυ-σάτω let him loose — λύ-σατε loose ye λυ-σάντων* let them loose λύ-σατον loose ye two λυ-σάτων let them two loose
Perfect	S. λέλῠ-κα I have λέλυ-κας thou hast λέλυ-κε he has P. λελύ-κᾰμεν we λελύ-κατε ye λελύ-κᾱσι they D. λελύ-κατον ye two λελύ-κατον they two	loosed have loosed	λελύ-κω I λελύ-κῃς thou λελύ-κῃ he λελύ-κωμεν we λελύ-κητε ye λελύ-κωσι they λελύ-κητον ye two λελύ-κητον they two	may have loosed	λελύ-κοιμι I λελύ-κοις thou λελύ-κοι he λελύ-κοιμεν we λελύ-κοιτε ye λελύ-κοιεν they λελύ-κοιτον ye two λελυ-κοίτην they two	might have loosed	— λέλυ-κε do thou λελυ-κέτω let him — λελύ-κετε do you λελυ-κόντων* let them λελύ-κετον do you two λελυ-κέτων let them two	have loosed
Pluperfect	S. ἐλελύ-κειν I ἐλελύ-κεις thou ἐλελύ-κει he P. ἐλελύ-κειμεν we ἐλελύ-κειτε ye ἐλελύ-κεσαν† they D. ἐλελύ-κειτον ye two ἐλελυ-κείτην they two	had loosed						

† Rarer -κεισαν.

VERB INFINITE

INFINITIVE MOOD

Pres. λύ-ειν to loose
Fut. λύ-σειν to be about to loose
Aor. 1. λῡ-σαι to loose or to have loosed
Perf. λελυ-κέναι to have loosed

PARTICIPLES

Present (loosing)	Aor. 1. (loosing, having loosed)
M. λύ-ων λύ-οντα	M. λύ-σας λύ-σαντα
F. λύ-ουσα λύ-ουσαν	F. λύ-σασα λύ-σασαν
N. λῡ-ον λῡ-ον	N. λῡ-σαν λῡ-σαν
Future (about to loose)	**Perfect (having loosed)**
M. λύ-σων λύ-σοντα	M. λελυ-κώς λελυ-κότα
F. λύ-σουσα λύ-σουσαν	F. λελυ-κυῖα λελυ-κυῖαν
N. λῡ-σον λῡ-σον	N. λελυ-κός λελυ-κός

* There is a later form: Pres. λυέτωσαν | Aor. 1. λυσάτωσαν | Perf. λελυκέτωσαν.

THE FIRST CONJUGATION.—Vowel Stem.—Uncontracted.

MIDDLE AND PASSIVE VOICES.—VERB FINITE.

	Indicative Mood	Conjunctive Mood	Optative Mood	Imperative Mood
Present	S. λύ-ομαι I am λύ-ῃ or -ει thou art λύ-εται he is P. λυ-όμεθα we are λύ-εσθε ye are λύ-ονται they are D. λυ-όμεθον we two are λύ-εσθον ye two are λύ-εσθον they two are } loused	λύ-ωμαι I λύ-ῃ thou λύ-ηται he λυ-ώμεθα we λύ-ησθε ye λύ-ωνται they λυ-ώμεθον we two λύ-ησθον ye two λύ-ησθον they two } may be loused	λυ-οίμην I λύ-οιο thou λύ-οιτο he λυ-οίμεθα we λύ-οισθε ye λύ-οιντο they λυ-οίμεθον we two λύ-οισθον ye two λυ-οίσθην they two } might be loused	—— λύ-ου be thou λυ-έσθω let him be —— λύ-εσθε be ye λυ-έσθ'ων (λυ-έσθωσαν) let them two be λύ-εσθον be ye two λυ-έσθων let them two be } loused
Imperf.	S. ἐλυ-όμην I was ἐλύ-ου thou wast ἐλύ-ετο he was } being loused	P. ἐλυ-όμεθα we were ἐλύ-εσθε ye were ἐλύ-οντο they were } being loused	D. ἐλυ-όμεθον we two were ἐλύ-εσθον ye two were ἐλυ-έσθην they two were } being loused	
Future	S. λυ-θήσομαι I shall λυ-θήσῃ -ει thou wilt λυ-θήσεται he will P. λυ-θησόμεθα we shall λυ-θήσεσθε ye will λυ-θήσονται they will } be loused	D. λυ-θησόμεθον we two shall λυ-θήσεσθον ye two will λυ-θήσεσθον they two will } be loused	λυ-θησοίμην I λυ-θήσοιο thou λυ-θήσοιτο he λυ-θησοίμεθα we λυ-θήσοισθε ye λυ-θήσοιντο they } might be loused	λυ-θησοίμεθον we two λυ-θήσοισθον ye two λυ-θησοίσθην they two } might be loused
First Aorist	S. ἐλύ-θην I was ἐλύ-θης thou wast ἐλύ-θη he was P. ἐλύ-θημεν we were ἐλύ-θητε ye were ἐλύ-θησαν they were D. ἐλύ-θητον ye two were ἐλυ-θήτην they two were } loused	λυ-θῶ I λυ-θῇς thou λυ-θῇ he λυ-θῶμεν we λυ-θῆτε ye λυ-θῶσι they λυ-θῆτον ye two λυ-θῆτον they two } may be loused	λυ-θείην I λυ-θείης thou λυ-θείη he λυ-θείημεν -εῖμεν we λυ-θείητε -εῖτε ye λυ-θείησαν -εῖεν they λυ-θείητον -εῖτον ye two λυ-θειήτην -είτην they two } might be loused	—— λύ-θητι be thou λυ-θήτω let him be —— λύ-θητε be ye [them be λυ-θέντων (λυ-θήτωσαν) let λύ-θητον be ye two λυ-θήτων let them two be } loused

Perfect	λέλυ-ται he has P. λελύ-μεθα we have λέλυ-σθε ye have λέλυ-νται they have D. λελύ-μεθον we two have λέλυ-σθον ye two have λέλυ-σθον they two have	been loosed	λελυμένος ᾖ he λελυμένοι ὦμεν we λελυμένοι ἦτε ye λελυμένοι ὦσι they ——— λελυμένω ἦτον ye two λελυμένω ἦτον they two	may have been loosed	λελυμένος εἴη he λελυμένοι εἶημεν we λελυμένοι εἶητε ye λελυμένοι εἶησαν they ——— λελυμένω εἴητον ye two λελυμένω εἰήτην they two	might have been loosed	λελύ-σθω let him ——— λέλυ-σθε do ye λελύ-σθων (λελύ-σθωσαν) let them λέλυ-σθον do ye two λελύ-σθων let them two	have been loosed
Pluperfect	S. ἐλελύ-μην I had ἐλέλυ-σο thou hadst ἐλέλυ-το he had P. ἐλελύ-μεθα we had ἐλέλυ-σθε ye had ἐλέλυ-ντο they had D. ἐλελύ-μεθον we two had ἐλέλυ-σθον ye two had ἐλελύ-σθην they two had	been loosed	Future Perfect. Indicative Mood S. λελύ-σομαι I shall λελύ-σῃ thou wilt λελύ-σεται he will P. λελυ-σόμεθα we shall λελύ-σεσθε ye will λελύ-σονται they will D. λελυ-σόμεθον we two shall λελύ-σεσθον ye two will λελύ-σεσθον they two will	have been loosed	Future Perfect. Optative Mood S. λελυ-σοίμην I λελύ-σοιο thou λελύ-σοιτο he P. λελυ-σοίμεθα we λελύ-σοισθε ye λελύ-σοιντο they D. λελυ-σοίμεθον we two λελύ-σοισθον ye two λελυ-σοίσθην they two	might have been loosed		

Verb Infinite

Infinitive Mood	Participles		
Present (to be loosed) λύ-εσθαι	Present (being loosed) M. λυ-όμενος -όμενον F. λυ-ομένη -ομένην N. λυ-όμενον -όμενον	First Aorist (loosed, having been loosed) M. λυ-θείς -θέντα F. λυ-θεῖσα - λυθεῖσαν N. λυ-θέν -θέν	Future Perfect (about to be loosed) M. λελυ-σόμενος -σόμενον F. λελυ-σομένη -σομένην N. λελυ-σόμενον -σόμενον
Future (about to be loosed) λυ-θήσεσθαι	Future (about to be loosed) M. λυ-θησόμενος -ον F. λυ-θησομένη -ην N. λυ-θησόμενον -ον	Perfect (having been loosed) M. λελυ-μένος -μένον F. λελυ-μένη -μένην N. λελυ-μένον -μένον	Verbal Adjective (to be loosed) λυ-τός
First Aorist (to be, to have been, loosed) λυ-θῆναι			
Perfect (to have been loosed) λελύ-σθαι			
Future Perfect (to be about to be loosed) λελύ-σεσθαι			

The Middle Voice has two tenses peculiar to itself, the Future and First Aorist.

	Indicative Mood	Subjunctive Mood	Optative Mood	Imperative Mood
Future	S. λύσομαι I shall λύσῃ or -σει thou wilt λύσεται he will P. λυσόμεθα we shall λύσεσθε ye will λύσονται they will D. λυσόμεθον we two shall λύσεσθον ye two will λύσεσθον they two will		λυσοίμην I might λύσοιτο thou mightest λύσοιτο he might λυσοίμεθα we might λύσοισθε ye might λύσοιντο they might λυσοίμεθον we two might λύσοισθον ye two might λυσοίσθην they two might	
First Aorist	S. ἐλυσάμην I had ἐλύσω thou hadst ἐλύσατο he had P. ἐλυσάμεθα we had ἐλύσασθε ye had ἐλύσαντο they had D. ἐλυσάμεθον we two had ἐλύσασθον ye two had ἐλυσάσθην they two had	λύσωμαι I may λύσῃ thou mayst λύσηται he may λυσώμεθα we may λύσησθε ye may λύσωνται they may λυσώμεθον we two may λύσησθον ye two may λύσησθον they two may	λυσαίμην I might λύσαιτο thou mightest λύσαιτο he might λυσαίμεθα we might λύσαισθε ye might λύσαιντο they might λυσαίμεθον we two might λύσαισθον ye two might λυσαίσθην they two might	λύσαι loose thyself λυσάσθω let him loose himself λύσασθε loose yourselves λυσάσθων } let them loose (λυσάσθωσαν) } themselves λύσασθον loose yourselves (two) λυσάσθων let them two loose themselves

Infinitive Mood

Future (to be about to loose oneself)
λύσεσθαι

First Aorist (to have loosed oneself)
λύσασθαι

Participles

Future (about to loose oneself)
M. λυσόμενος λυσόμενον
F. λυσομένη λυσομένην
N. λυσόμενον λυσόμενον

First Aorist (having loosed oneself)
M. λυσάμενος λυσάμενον
F. λυσαμένη λυσαμένην
N. λυσάμενον λυσάμενον

Obs. 1.—Verbs from Vowel Stem have no Second Aorist, or Second Perfect and Pluperfect.

Obs. 2.—The First and Second Aorists and Futures in the Passive Voice have no Middle meaning. The other tenses are [illegible] and may be translated as Passive or Middle.

§ 48. THE FIRST CONJUGATION.—Vowel Stem.—Contracted.

These Verbs are contracted in the Present and Imperfect tenses in all the Moods. Their other tenses are inflected like the corresponding tenses of λύω.

Examples: τιμ–ά–ω *I honour*
φιλ–έ–ω *I love*
δηλ–ό–ω *I show*

In the pages following these Verbs will be found conjugated in the active voice and in the middle and passive voices. But the tenses peculiar to the middle voice of each (Future and First Aorist) are grouped together here.

MIDDLE TENSES OF CONTRACTED VERBS.

I. τιμάω.

	FUTURE	FIRST AORIST
Indic.	τιμή–σομαι	ἐτιμη–σάμην
Conj.	——	τιμή–σωμαι
Opt.	τιμη–σοίμην	τιμη–σαίμην
Imperat.	——	τίμη–σαι
Infin.	τιμή–σεσθαι	τιμή–σασθαι
Partic.	τιμη–σόμενος	τιμη–σάμενος

II. φιλέω.

	FUTURE	FIRST AORIST
Indic.	φιλή–σομαι	ἐφιλη–σάμην
Conj.	——	φιλή–σωμαι
Opt.	φιλη–σοίμην	φιλη–σαίμην
Imperat.	——	φίλη–σαι
Infin.	φιλή–σεσθαι	φιλή–σασθαι
Partic.	φιλη–σόμενος	φιλη–σάμενος

III. δηλόω.

	FUTURE	FIRST AORIST
Indic.	δηλώ–σομαι	ἐδηλω–σάμην
Conj.	——	δηλώ–σωμαι
Opt.	δηλω–σοίμην	δηλω–σαίμην
Imperat.	——	δήλω–σαι
Infin.	δηλώ–σεσθαι	δηλώ–σασθαι
Partic.	δηλω–σόμενος	δηλω–σάμενος

I. τιμάω *I honour.*

ACTIVE VOICE.—Verb Finite

	Indicative Mood	Conjunctive Mood	Optative Mood	Imperative Mood
Present	I honour	I may honour	I might honour	honour thou
	S. τιμ–άω –ῶ	τιμ–άω –ῶ	τιμ–άοιμι –ῷμι*	——
	τιμ–άεις –ᾷς	τιμ–άῃς –ᾷς	τιμ–άοις –ῷς	τίμ–αε –α
	τιμ–άει –ᾷ	τιμ–άῃ –ᾷ	τιμ–άοι –ῷ	τιμ–αέτω –άτω
	P. τιμ–άομεν –ῶμεν	τιμ–άωμεν –ῶμεν	τιμ–άοιμεν –ῷμεν	——
	τιμ–άετε –ᾶτε	τιμ–άητε –ᾶτε	τιμ–άοιτε –ῷτε	τιμ–άετε –ᾶτε
	τιμ–άουσι –ῶσι	τιμ–άωσι –ῶσι	τιμ–άοιεν –ῷεν	τιμ–αόντων –ώντων (–αέτωσαν –άτωσαν)
	D. ——	——	——	
	τιμ–άετον –ᾶτον	τιμ–άητον –ᾶτον	τιμ–άοιτον –ῷτον	τιμ–άετον –ᾶτον
	τιμ–άετον –ᾶτον	τιμ–άητον –ᾶτον	τιμ–αοίτην –ῴτην	τιμ–αέτων –άτων

Imperf.	S. ἐτίμ–αον –ων ἐτίμ–αες –ας ἐτίμ–αε –α	P. ἐτιμ–άομεν –ῶμεν ἐτιμ–άετε –ᾶτε ἐτίμ–αον –ων	D. —— ἐτιμ–άετον –ᾶτον ἐτιμ–αέτην –άτην	} I was honouring

Future τιμή–σω	——	τιμή–σοιμι	——
Aor. 1. ἐτίμη–σα	τιμή–σω	τιμη–σαιμι	τίμη–σον
Perfect τετίμη–κα	τετιμή–κω	τετιμή–κοιμι	τετίμη–κε
Pluperf. ἐτετιμή–κειν			

Verb Infinite

Infinitive Mood		Participles		
Pres. τιμ–άειν –ᾶν	Aor. 1. τιμῆ–σαι	Pres. M. τιμ–άων –ῶν	Pres. N. τιμ–άον –ῶν	Aor. 1. τιμή–σας
Fut. τιμή–σειν	Perf. τετιμη–κέναι	F. τιμ–άουσα –ῶσα	Fut. τιμή–σων	Perf. τετιμη–κώς

* Attic τιμ–αοίην –ῴην | τιμ–αοίης –ῴης | τιμ–αοίη –ῴη, etc.

MIDDLE AND PASSIVE VOICE.—VERB FINITE. (For Middle Future and First Aorist, see p. 53.)

		Indicative Mood	Conjunctive Mood	Optative Mood	Imperative Mood
Present		I am honoured	I may be honoured	I might be honoured	be honoured
	S.	τιμ–άομαι –ῶμαι	τιμ–άωμαι –ῶμαι	τιμ–αοίμην –ῷμην	——
		τιμ–άῃ –ᾷ	τιμ–άῃ –ᾷ	τιμ–άοιο –ῷο	τιμ–άου –ῶ
		τιμ–άεται –ᾶται	τιμ–άηται –ᾶται	τιμ–άοιτο –ῷτο	τιμ–αέσθω –άσθω
	P.	τιμ–αόμεθα –ώμεθα	τιμ–αώμεθα –ώμεθα	τιμ–αοίμεθα –ῷμεθα	——
		τιμ–άεσθε –ᾶσθε	τιμ–άησθε –ᾶσθε	τιμ–αοισθε –ῷσθε	τιμ–άεσθε –ᾶσθε
		τιμ–άονται –ῶνται	τιμ–άωνται –ῶνται	τιμ–άοιντο –ῷντο	τιμ–αέσθων –άσθων
	D.	τιμ–αόμεθον –ώμεθον	τιμ–αώμεθον –ώμεθον	τιμ–αοίμεθον –ῷμεθον	(–αέσθωσαν –άσθωσαν)
		τιμ–άεσθον –ᾶσθον	τιμ–άησθον –ᾶσθον	τιμ–άοισθον –ῷσθον	τιμ–άεσθον –ᾶσθον
		τιμ–άεσθον –ᾶσθον	τιμ–άησθον –ᾶσθον	τιμ–αοίσθην –ῷσθην	τιμ–αέσθων –άσθων

Imperf.				I was honoured
S.	ἐτιμ–αόμην –ώμην	P. ἐτιμ–αόμεθα –ώμεθα	D. ἐτιμ–αόμεθον –ώμεθον	
	ἐτιμ–άου –ῶ	ἐτιμ–άεσθε –ᾶσθε	ἐτιμ–άεσθον –ᾶσθον	
	ἐτιμ–άετο –ᾶτο	ἐτιμ–άοντο –ῶντο	ἐτιμ–αέσθην –άσθην	

Future	τιμη–θήσομαι	——	τιμη–θησοιμην	——
Aorist	ἐτιμή–θην	τιμη–θῶ	τιμη–θείην	τιμή–θητι
Perfect	τετίμη–μαι	τετιμη–μένος ὦ	τετιμη–μένος εἴην	τετίμη–σο
Pluperf.	ἐτετιμή–μην	——	——	——
Fut. Perf.	τετιμή–σομαι	——	τετιμη–σοίμην	——

VERB INFINITE

INFINITIVE MOOD		PARTICIPLES	
Pres. τιμ–άεσθαι –ᾶσθαι	Perf. τετιμῆ–σθαι	Pres. M. τιμ–αόμενος –ώμενος	Aor. τιμη–θείς
Fut. τιμη–θήσεσθαι	Fut. Perf. τετιμή–σεσθαι	F. τιμ–αομένη –ωμένη	Perf. τετιμη–μένος
Aor. τιμη–θῆναι		N. τιμ–αόμενον –ώμενον	Fut. Perf. τετιμη–σόμενος
		Fut. τιμη–θησόμενος	Verbal Adj. τιμη–τέος

II. φιλέω *I love.*

ACTIVE VOICE.—VERB FINITE

	Indicative Mood	Conjunctive Mood	Optative Mood	Imperative Mood
Present	I love	I may love	I might love	love
	S. φιλ–έω –ῶ	φιλ–έω –ῶ	φιλ–έοιμι –οῖμι*	——
	φιλ–έεις –εῖς	φιλ–έῃς –ῇς	φιλ–έοις –οῖς	φίλ–εε –ει
	φιλ–έει –εῖ	φιλ–έῃ –ῇ	φιλ–έοι –οῖ	φιλ–εέτω –είτω
	P. φιλ–έομεν –οῦμεν	φιλ–έωμεν –ῶμεν	φιλ–έοιμεν –οῖμεν	——
	φιλ–έετε –εῖτε	φιλ–έητε –ῆτε	φιλ–έοιτε –οῖτε	φιλ–έετε –εῖτε
	φιλ–έουσι –οῦσι	φιλ–έωσι –ῶσι	φιλ–έοιεν –οῖεν	φιλ–εόντων –ούντων (–εέτωσαν –είτωσαν)
	D. ——	——	——	
	φιλ–έετον –εῖτον	φιλ–έητον –ῆτον	φιλ–έοιτον –οῖτον	φιλ–έετον –εῖτον
	φιλ–έετον –εῖτον	φιλ–έητον –ῆτον	φιλ–εοίτην –οίτην	φιλ–εέτων –είτων

Imperf.	S. ἐφίλ–εον –ουν	P. ἐφιλ–έομεν –οῦμεν	D. ——	I was loving
	ἐφίλ–εες –εις	ἐφιλ–έετε –εῖτε	ἐφιλ–έετον –εῖτον	
	ἐφίλ–εε –ει	ἐφίλ–εον –ουν	ἐφιλ–εέτην –είτην	

Future	φιλή–σω	——	φιλή–σοιμι	——
Aorist	ἐφίλη–σα	φιλή–σω	φιλή–σαιμι	φίλη–σον
Perfect	πεφίλη–κα	πεφιλή–κω	πεφιλή–κοιμι	πεφίλη–κε
Pluperf.	ἐπεφιλή–κειν	——	——	——

VERB INFINITE

Infinitive Mood		Participles		
Pres. φιλ–έειν –εῖν	Aor. 1. φιλῆ–σαι	Pres. M. φιλ–έων –ῶν	Pres. N. φιλ–έον –οῦν	Aor. 1. φιλή–σας
Fut. φιλή–σειν	Perf. πεφιλη–κέναι	F. φιλ–έουσα –οῦσα	Fut. φιλή–σων	Perf. πεφιλη–κώς

* Attic φιλ–εοίην φιλ–οίην | φιλ–εοίης φιλ–οίης | φιλ–εοίη φιλ–οίη, etc.

MIDDLE AND PASSIVE VOICES.—Verb Finite. (For Middle Future and First Aorist, see p. 53.)

		Indicative Mood	Conjunctive Mood	Optative Mood	Imperative Mood
Present		I am loved	I may be loved	I might be loved	be thou loved
	S.	φιλ–έομαι –οῦμαι	φιλ–έωμαι –ῶμαι	φιλ–εοίμην –οίμην	——
		φιλ–έῃ –ῇ	φιλ–έῃ –ῇ	φιλ–έοιο –οῖο	φιλ–έου –οῦ
		φιλ–έεται –εῖται	φιλ–έηται –ῆται	φιλ–έοιτο –οῖτο	φιλ–εέσθω –είσθω
	P.	φιλ–εόμεθα –ούμεθα	φιλ–εώμεθα –ώμεθα	φιλ–εοίμεθα –οίμεθα	——
		φιλ–έεσθε –εῖσθε	φιλ–έησθε –ῆσθε	φιλ–έοισθε –οῖσθε	φιλ–έεσθε –εῖσθε
		φιλ–έονται –οῦνται	φιλ–έωνται –ῶνται	φιλ–έοιντο –οῖντο	φιλ–εέσθων –είσθων
	D.	φιλ–εόμεθον –ούμεθον	φιλ–εώμεθον –ώμεθον	φιλ–εοίμεθον –οίμεθον	(–εέσθωσαν –είσθωσαν)
		φιλ–έεσθον –εῖσθον	φιλ–έησθον –ῆσθον	φιλ–έοισθον –οῖσθον	φιλ–έεσθον –εῖσθον
		φιλ–έεσθον –εῖσθον	φιλ–έησθον –ῆσθον	φιλ–εοίσθην –οίσθην	φιλ–εέσθων –είσθων

Imperf.	S. ἐφιλ–εόμην –ούμην	P. ἐφιλ–εόμεθα –ούμεθα	D. ἐφιλ–εόμεθον –ούμεθον	I was loved
	ἐφιλ–έου –οῦ	ἐφιλ–έεσθε –εῖσθε	ἐφιλ–έεσθον –εῖσθον	
	ἐφιλ–έετο –εῖτο	ἐφιλ–έοντο –οῦντο	ἐφιλ–εέσθην –είσθην	

Future	φιλη–θήσομαι	——	φιλη–θησοίμην	——
Aorist	ἐφιλή–θην	φιλη–θῶ	φιλη–θείην	φιλή–θητι
Perfect	πεφίλη–μαι	πεφιλη–μένος ὦ	πεφιλη–μένος εἴην	πεφίλη–σο
Pluperf.	ἐπεφιλή–μην	——	——	——
Fut. Perf.	πεφιλή–σομαι	——	πεφιλη–σοίμην	——

Verb Infinite

Infinitive Mood		Participles	
Pres. φιλ–έεσθαι –εῖσθαι	Perf. πεφιλῆ–σθαι	Pres. M. φιλ–εόμενος –ούμενος	Aor. φιλη–θείς
Fut. φιλη–θήσεσθαι	Fut. Perf. πεφιλή–σεσθαι	F. φιλ–εομένη –ουμένη	Perf. πεφιλη–μένος
Aor. φιλη–θῆναι		N. φιλ–εόμενον –ούμενον	Fut. Perf. πεφιλη–σόμενος
		Fut. φιλη–θησόμενος	Verb. Adj. φιλη–τέος

III. δηλ–όω *I show.*

ACTIVE VOICE.—Verb Finite

		Indicative Mood	Conjunctive Mood	Optative Mood	Imperative Mood
Present		I show	I may show	I might show	show
	S.	δηλ–όω –ῶ	δηλ–όω –ῶ	δηλ–όοιμι –οῖμι*	——
		δηλ–όεις –οῖς	δηλ–όῃς –οῖς	δηλ–όοις –οῖς	δήλ–οε –ου
		δηλ–όει –οῖ	δηλ–όῃ –οῖ	δηλ–όοι –οῖ	δηλ–οέτω –ούτω
	P.	δηλ–όομεν –οῦμεν	δηλ–όωμεν –ῶμεν	δηλ–όοιμεν –οῖμεν	——
		δηλ–όετε –οῦτε	δηλ–όητε –ῶτε	δηλ–όοιτε –οῖτε	δηλ–όετε –οῦτε
		δηλ–όουσι –οῦσι	δηλ–όωσι –ῶσι	δηλ–όοιεν –οῖεν	δηλ–ούντων –ούντων (–οέτωσαν –ούτωσαν)
	D.	——	——	——	
		δηλ–όετον –οῦτον	δηλ–όητον –ῶτον	δηλ–όοιτον –οῖτον	δηλ–όετον –οῦτον
		δηλ–όετον –οῦτον	δηλ–όητον –ῶτον	δηλ–οοίτην –οίτην	δηλ–οέτων –ούτων
Imperf.	S.	ἐδήλ–οον –ουν	P. ἐδηλ–όομεν –οῦμεν	D. ——	
		ἐδήλ–οες –ους	ἐδηλ–όετε –οῦτε	ἐδηλ–όετον –οῦτον	I was showing
		ἐδήλ–οε –ου	ἐδήλ–οον –ουν	ἐδηλ–οέτην –ούτην	
Future		δηλώ–σω	——	δηλώ–σοιμι	——
Aor. 1.		ἐδήλω–σα	δηλώ–σω	δηλώ–σαιμι	δήλω–σον
Perfect		δεδήλω–κα	δεδηλώ–κω	δεδηλώ–κοιμι	δεδήλω–κε
Pluperf.		ἐδεδηλώ–κειν	——	——	——

Verb Infinite

Infinitive Mood		Participles	
Pres. δηλ–όειν –οῦν	Aor. 1. δηλῶ–σαι	Pres. M. δηλ–όων –ῶν	Pres. N. δηλ–όον –οῦν	Aor. 1. δηλώ–σας
Fut. δηλώ–σειν	Perf. δεδηλω–κέναι	F. δηλ–όουσα –οῦσα	Fut. δηλώ–σων	Perf. δεδηλω–κώς

* Attic δηλ–οοίην δηλ–οίην | δηλ–οοίης δηλ–οίης | δηλ–οοίη δηλ–οίη

MIDDLE AND PASSIVE VOICES.—VERB FINITE. (For Middle Future and First Aorist, see p. 53.)

		Indicative Mood	Conjunctive Mood	Optative Mood	Imperative Mood
Present		I am shown	I may be shown	I might be shown	be shown
	S.	δηλ–όομαι –οῦμαι	δηλ–όωμαι –ῶμαι	δηλ–οοίμην –οίμην	——
		δηλ–όῃ –οῖ	δηλ–όῃ οῖ	δηλ–όοιο –οῖο	δηλ–όου –οῦ
		δηλ–όεται –οῦται	δηλ–όηται –ῶται	δηλ–όοιτο –οῖτο	δηλ–υέσθω –ούσθω
	P.	δηλ–οόμεθα –ούμεθα	δηλ–ώμεθα –ώμεθα	δηλ–οοίμεθα –οίμεθα	——
		δηλ–όεσθε –οῦσθε	δηλ–όησθε –ῶσθε	δηλ–όοισθε –οῖσθε	δηλ–όεσθε –οῦσθε
		δηλ–όονται –οῦνται	δηλ–όωνται –ῶνται	δηλ–ύοιντο –οῖντο	δηλ–υέσθων –ούσθων
	D.	δηλ–οόμεθον –ούμεθον	δηλ–ώμεθον –ώμεθον	δηλ–οοίμεθον –οίμεθον	(–υέσθωσαν –ούσθωσαν)
		δηλ–όεσθον –οῦσθον	δηλ–όησθον –ῶσθον	δηλ–όοισθον –οῖσθον	δηλ–υέσθον –ούσθον
		δηλ–όεσθον –οῦσθον	δηλ–όησθον –ῶσθον	δηλ–ούσθην –ούσθην	δηλ–υέσθων –ούσθων

Imperf.				I was shown
S.	ἐδηλ–οόμην –ούμην	P. ἐδηλ–οόμεθα –ούμεθα	D. ἐδηλ–οόμεθον –ούμεθον	
	ἐδηλ–ούου –οῦ	ἐδηλ–όεσθε –οῦσθε	ἐδηλ–υέσθον –οῦσθον	
	ἐδηλ–ούετο –οῦτο	ἐδηλ–ούντο –οῦντο	ἐδηλ–υέσθην –ούσθην	

Future	δηλω–θήσομαι	——	δηλω–θησοίμην	——
Aorist	ἐδηλώ–θην	δηλω–θῶ	δηλω–θείην	δηλώ–θητι
Perfect	δεδήλω–μαι	δεδηλω–μένος ὦ	δεδηλω–μένος εἴην	δεδήλω–σο
Pluperf.	ἐδεδηλώ–μην	——	——	——
Fut. Perf.	δεδηλώ–σομαι	——	δεδηλω–σοίμην	——

VERB INFINITE

INFINITIVE MOOD		PARTICIPLES	
Pres. δηλ–όεσθαι –οῦσθαι	Perf. δεδηλῶ–σθαι	Pres. M. δηλ–οόμενος –ούμενος	Aor. δηλω–θείς
Fut. δηλω–θήσεσθαι	Fut. Perf. δεδηλώ–σεσθαι	F. δηλ–οομένη –ουμένη	Perf. δεδηλω–μένος
Aor. δηλω–θῆναι		N. δηλ–οόμενον –ούμενον	Fut. Perf. δεδηλω–σόμενος
		Fut. δηλω–θησόμενος	Verbal Adj. δηλω–τέος

III. δηλ–όω *I show.*

ACTIVE VOICE.—Verb Finite

	Indicative Mood	Conjunctive Mood	Optative Mood	Imperative Mood
Present	I show	I may show	I might show	show
	S. δηλ–όω –ῶ	δηλ–όω –ῶ	δηλ–όοιμι –οῖμι*	——
	δηλ–όεις –οῖς	δηλ–όῃς –οῖς	δηλ–όοις –οῖς	δήλ–οε –ου
	δηλ–όει –οῖ	δηλ–όῃ –οῖ	δηλ–όοι –οῖ	δηλ–οέτω –ούτω
	P. δηλ–όομεν –οῦμεν	δηλ–όωμεν –ῶμεν	δηλ–όοιμεν –οῖμεν	——
	δηλ–όετε –οῦτε	δηλ–όητε –ῶτε	δηλ–όοιτε –οῖτε	δηλ–όετε –οῦτε
	δηλ–όουσι –οῦσι	δηλ–όωσι –ῶσι	δηλ–όοιεν –οῖεν	δηλ–οόντων –ούντων (–οέτωσαν –ούτωσαν)
	D. ——	——	——	
	δηλ–όετον –οῦτον	δηλ–όητον –ῶτον	δηλ–όοιτον –οῖτον	δηλ–όετον –οῦτον
	δηλ–όετον –οῦτον	δηλ–όητον –ῶτον	δηλ–οοίτην –οίτην	δηλ–οέτων –ούτων
Imperf.	S. ἐδήλ–οον –ουν	P. ἐδηλ–όομεν –οῦμεν	D. ——	I was showing
	ἐδήλ–οες –ους	ἐδηλ–όετε –οῦτε	ἐδηλ–όετον –οῦτον	
	ἐδήλ–οε –ου	ἐδήλ–οον –ουν	ἐδηλ–οέτην –ούτην	
Future	δηλώ–σω	——	δηλώ–σοιμι	——
Aor. 1.	ἐδήλω–σα	δηλώ–σω	δηλώ–σαιμι	δήλω–σον
Perfect	δεδήλω–κα	δεδηλώ–κω	δεδηλώ–κοιμι	δεδήλω–κε
Pluperf.	ἐδεδηλώ–κειν	——	——	——

Verb Infinite

Infinitive Mood		Participles	
Pres. δηλ–όειν –οῦν	Aor. 1. δηλῶ–σαι	Pres. M. δηλ–όων –ῶν	Aor. 1. δηλώ–σας
Fut. δηλώ–σειν	Perf. δεδηλω–κέναι	F. δηλ–όουσα –οῦσα	Pres. N. δηλ–όον –οῦν
			Fut. δηλώ–σων
			Perf. δεδηλω–κώς

* Attic δηλ–οοίην δηλ–οίην | δηλ–οοίης δηλ–οίης | δηλ–οοίη δηλ–οίη

MIDDLE AND PASSIVE VOICES.—VERB FINITE. (For Middle Future and First Aorist, see p. 53.)

		Indicative Mood	Conjunctive Mood	Optative Mood	Imperative Mood
Present		I am shown	I may be shown	I might be shown	be shown
	S.	δηλ–όομαι –οῦμαι	δηλ–όωμαι –ῶμαι	δηλ–οοίμην –οίμην	——
		δηλ–όῃ –οῖ	δηλ–όῃ οῖ	δηλ–όοιο –οῖο	δηλ–όου –οῦ
		δηλ–όεται –οῦται	δηλ–όηται –ῶται	δηλ–όοιτο –οῖτο	δηλ–υέσθω –ούσθω
	P.	δηλ–οόμεθα –ούμεθα	δηλ–ώμεθα –ώμεθα	δηλ–οοίμεθα –οίμεθα	——
		δηλ–όεσθε –οῦσθε	δηλ–όησθε –ῶσθε	δηλ–όοισθε –οῖσθε	δηλ–όεσθε –οῦσθε
		δηλ–όονται –οῦνται	δηλ–όωνται –ῶνται	δηλ–όοιντο –οῖντο	δηλ–υέσθων –ούσθων
	D.	δηλ–οόμεθον –ούμεθον	δηλ–ώμεθον –ώμεθον	δηλ–οοίμεθον –οίμεθον	(–υέσθωσαν –ούσθωσαν)
		δηλ–όεσθον –οῦσθον	δηλ–όησθον –ῶσθον	δηλ–όοισθον –οῖσθον	δηλ–όεσθον –οῦσθον
		δηλ–όεσθον –οῦσθον	δηλ–όησθον –ῶσθον	δηλ–οοίσθην –οίσθην	δηλ–υέσθων –ούσθων

Imperf.				
S.	ἐδηλ–οόμην –ούμην	P. ἐδηλ–οόμεθα –ούμεθα	D. ἐδηλ–οόμεθον –ούμεθον	I was shown
	ἐδηλ–ούου –οῦ	ἐδηλ–όεσθε –οῦσθε	ἐδηλ–όεσθον –οῦσθον	
	ἐδηλ–όετο –οῦτο	ἐδηλ–ούντο –οῦντο	ἐδηλ–υέσθην –ούσθην	

	Conjunctive Mood	Optative Mood	Imperative Mood
Future δηλω–θήσομαι	——	δηλω–θησοίμην	——
Aorist ἐδηλώ–θην	δηλω–θῶ	δηλω–θείην	δηλώ–θητι
Perfect δεδήλω–μαι	δεδηλω–μένος ὦ	δεδηλω–μένος εἴην	δεδήλω–σο
Pluperf. ἐδεδηλώ–μην	——	——	——
Fut. Perf. δεδηλώ–σομαι	——	δεδηλω–σοίμην	——

VERB INFINITE

INFINITIVE MOOD		PARTICIPLES	
Pres. δηλ–όεσθαι –οῦσθαι	Perf. δεδηλῶ–σθαι	Pres. M. δηλ–οόμενος –ούμενος	Aor. δηλω–θείς
Fut. δηλω–θήσεσθαι	Fut. Perf. δεδηλώ–σεσθαι	F. δηλ–οομένη –ουμένη	Perf. δεδηλω–μένος
Aor. δηλω–θῆναι		N. δηλ–οόμενον –ούμενον	Fut. Perf. δεδηλω–σόμενος
		Fut. δηλω–θησόμενος	Verbal Adj. δηλω–τέος

§ 49. SCHEME OF THE VERBS WITH

VERB FINITE

	Indicative Mood		Conjunctive Mood	Optative Mood
Present. Imperfect	τύπτω πλέκω πείθω σπείρω	ἔτυπτον ἔπλεκον ἔπειθον ἔσπειρον	τύπτω πλέκω πείθω σπείρω	τύπτοιμι πλέκοιμι πείθοιμι σπείροιμι
First Future	*τύψω πλέξω πείσω σπερῶ			τύψοιμι πλέξοιμι πείσοιμι σπεροῖμι
First Aorist	*ἔτυψα ἔπλεξα ἔπεισα ἔσπειρα		τύψω πλέξω πείσω σπείρω	τύψαιμι πλέξαιμι πείσαιμι σπείραιμι
Perfect. Pluperfect	*-έτυφα πέπλεχα πέπεικα *ἔσπαρκα	ἐτετύφειν ἐπεπλέχειν ἐπεπείκειν ἐσπάρκειν	τετύφω πεπλέχω πεπείκω ἐσπάρκω	τετύφοιμι πεπλέχοιμι πεπείκοιμι ἐσπάρκοιμι
Second Aorist	*ἔτυπον *ἔπλακον ἔπιθον *ἔσπαρον		τύπω πλάκω πίθω σπάρω	τύποιμι πλάκοιμι πίθοιμι σπάροιμι
Second Perfect. Second Pluperf.	*τέτυπα πέπλακα πέποιθα *ἔσπορα	*ἐτετύπειν *ἐπεπλάκειν ἐπεποίθειν *ἐσπόρειν	τετύπω πεπλάκω πεποίθω ἐσπόρω	τετύποιμι πεπλάκοιμι πεποίθοιμι ἐσπόροιμι

Note.—The Tenses marked (*) are never or seldom found; but they are

CONSONANT STEMS.—ACTIVE VOICE.

	Verb Infinite	
Imperative Mood	Infinitive Mood	Participles
τύπτε πλέκε πεῖθε σπεῖρε	τύπτειν πλέκειν πείθειν σπείρειν	τύπτων πλέκων πείθων σπείρων
	τύψειν πλέξειν πείσειν σπερεῖν	τύψων πλέξων πείσων σπερῶν
τύψον πλέξον πεῖσον σπεῖρον	τύψαι πλέξαι πεῖσαι σπεῖραι	τύψας πλέξας πείσας σπείρας
τέτυφε πέπλεχε πέπεικε ἔσπαρκε	τετυφέναι πεπλεχέναι πεπεικέναι ἐσπαρκέναι	τετυφώς πεπλεχώς πεπεικώς ἐσπαρκώς
τύπε πλάκε πίθε σπάρε	τυπεῖν πλακεῖν πιθεῖν σπαρεῖν	τυπών πλακών πιθών σπαρών
τέτυπε πέπλακε πέποιθε ἔσπορε	τετυπέναι πεπλακέναι πεποιθέναι ἐσπορέναι	τετυπώς πεπλακώς πεποιθώς ἐσπορώς

given as an example of the formation of the tenses in the various moods.

§ 50. **Scheme of the Verbs with**

	Verb Finite			
	Indicative Mood		Conjunctive Mood	Optative Mood
Present. Imperfect	τύπτομαι πλέκομαι πείθομαι σπείρομαι	ἐτυπτόμην ἐπλεκόμην ἐπειθόμην ἐσπειρόμην	τύπτωμαι πλέκωμαι πείθωμαι σπείρωμαι	τυπτοίμην πλεκοίμην πειθοίμην σπειροίμην
First Aorist	*ἐτύφθην ἐπλέχθην ἐπείσθην *ἐσπάρθην		τυφθῶ πλεχθῶ πεισθῶ σπαρθῶ	τυφθείην πλεχθείην πεισθείην σπαρθείην
First Future	*τυφθήσομαι πλεχθήσομαι πεισθήσομαι σπαρθήσομαι			τυφθησοίμην πλεχθησοίμην πεισθησοίμην σπαρθησοίμην
Perfect. Pluperfect	τέτυμμαι πέπλεγμαι πέπεισμαι ἔσπαρμαι	ἐτετύμμην ἐπεπλέγμην ἐπεπείσμην ἐσπάρμην	τετυμμένος πεπλεγμένος πεπεισμένος ἐσπαρμένος } ὦ	τετυμμένος πεπλεγμένος πεπεισμένος ἐσπαρμένος } εἴην
Future Perfect	τετύψομαι *πεπλέξομαι πεπείσομαι *ἐσπάρσομαι			τετυψοίμην πεπλεξοίμην πεπεισοίμην ἐσπαρσοίμην
Second Aorist	ἐτύπην ἐπλάκην ἐπίθην ἐσπάρην		τυπῶ πλακῶ πιθῶ σπαρῶ	τυπείην πλακείην πιθείην σπαρείην
Second Future	*τυπήσομαι *πλακήσομαι πιθήσομαι *σπαρήσομαι			τυπησοίμην πλακησοίμην πιθησοίμην σπαρησοίμην
Future Middle	τύψομαι πλέξομαι πείσομαι *σπεροῦμαι			τυψοίμην πλεξοίμην πεισοίμην σπεροίμην
1. Aorist Middle	*ἐτυψάμην ἐπλεξάμην *ἐπεισάμην *ἐσπειράμην		τύψωμαι πλέξωμαι πείσωμαι σπείρωμαι	τυψαίμην πλεξαίμην πεισαίμην σπειραίμην
2. Aorist Middle	*ἐτυπόμην *ἐπλακόμην ἐπιθόμην *ἐσπαρόμην		τύπωμαι πλάκωμαι πίθωμαι σπάρωμαι	τυποίμην πλακοίμην πιθοίμην σπαροίμην

* See note on preceding page.

CONSONANT STEMS.—MIDDLE AND PASSIVE VOICES.

	Verb Infinite	
Imperative Mood	Infinitive Mood	Participles
τύπτου	τύπτεσθαι	τυπτόμενος
πλέκου	πλέκεσθαι	πλεκόμενος
πείθου	πείθεσθαι	πειθόμενος
σπείρου	σπείρεσθαι	σπειρόμενος
τύφθητι	τυφθῆναι	τυφθείς
πλέχθητι	πλεχθῆναι	πλεχθείς
πείσθητι	πεισθῆναι	πεισθείς
σπάρθητι	σπαρθῆναι	σπαρθείς
	τυφθήσεσθαι	τυφθησόμενος
	πλεχθήσεσθαι	πλεχθησόμενος
	πεισθήσεσθαι	πεισθησόμενος
	σπαρθήσεσθαι	σπαρθησόμενος
τέτυψο	τετύφθαι	τετυμμένος
πέπλεξο	πεπλέχθαι	πεπλεγμένος
πέπεισο	πεπεῖσθαι	πεπεισμένος
ἔσπαρσο	ἐσπάρθαι	ἐσπαρμένος
	τετύψεσθαι	τετυψόμενος
	πεπλέξεσθαι	πεπλεξόμενος
	πεπείσεσθαι	πεπεισόμενος
	ἐσπάρσεσθαι	ἐσπαρσόμενος
τύπηθι	τυπῆναι	τυπείς
πλάκηθι	πλακῆναι	πλακείς
πίθητι	πιθῆναι	πιθείς
σπάρηθι	σπαρῆναι	σπαρείς
	τυπήσεσθαι	τυπησόμενος
	πλακήσεσθαι	πλακησόμενος
	πιθήσεσθαι	πιθησόμενος
	σπαρήσεσθαι	σπαρησόμενος
	τύψεσθαι	τυψόμενος
	πλέξεσθαι	πλεξόμενος
	πείσεσθαι	πεισόμενος
	σπερεῖσθαι	σπερούμενος
τύψαι	τύψασθαι	τυψάμενος
πλέξαι	πλέξασθαι	πλεξάμενος
πεῖσαι	πείσασθαι	πεισάμενος
σπεῖραι	σπείρασθαι	σπειράμενος
τυποῦ	τυπέσθαι	τυπόμενος
πλακοῦ	πλακέσθαι	πλακόμενος
πιθοῦ	πιθέσθαι	πιθόμενος
σπαροῦ	σπαρέσθαι	σπαρόμενος

§ 51. THE SECOND CONJUGATION.—Verbs in μι.—I. ἵστημι *I set up, or place.* ACTIVE VOICE.

		Verb Finite			
		Indicative Mood	Conjunctive Mood	Optative Mood	Imperative Mood
Present	S.	ἵστημι I set up or place	ἱστῶ I may set up	ἱσταίην I might [set up	——
		ἵστης	ἱστῇς	ἱσταίης	ἵσταθι set up
		ἵστησι	ἱστῇ	ἱσταίη	ἱστάτω
	P.	ἵσταμεν	ἱστῶμεν	ἱσταίημεν -αῖμεν	——
		ἵστατε	ἱστῆτε	ἱσταίητε -αῖτε	ἵστατε
		ἱστᾶσι	ἱστῶσι	ἱσταίησαν -αῖεν	ἱστάντων*
	D.	ἵστατον	ἱστῆτον	ἱσταίητον -αῖτον	ἵστατον
		ἵστατον	ἱστῆτον	ἱσταιήτην -αίτην	ἱστάτων
Imperf.	S.	ἵστην P. ἵσταμεν D. - - -			
		ἵστης ἵστατε ἵστατον	I was setting up		
		ἵστη ἵστασαν ἱστάτην			
Second Aorist	S.	ἔστην I stood	στῶ I may stand	σταίην I might [stand	——
		ἔστης	στῇς	σταίης	στῆθι stand
		ἔστη	στῇ	σταίη	στήτω
	P.	ἔστημεν	στῶμεν	σταίημεν σταῖμεν	——
		ἔστητε	στῆτε	σταίητε σταῖτε	στῆτε
		ἔστησαν	στῶσι	σταίησαν σταῖεν	στάντων†
	D.	ἔστητον	στῆτον	σταίητον σταῖτον	στῆτον
		ἐστήτην	στῆτον	σταίητην σταίτην	στήτων
Fut.		στήσω I will set up	——	στήσοιμι	——
Aor. 1.		ἔστησα I set up	στήσω	στήσαιμι	στῆσον
Perf.		ἕστηκα I stood	ἑστήκω	ἑστήκοιμι	ἕστηκε
Plup.		ἑστήκειν I was standing	——	——	——

* And ἱστάντων.

† And στήτωσαν.

Verb Infinite
Infinitive Mood
Present (to set up)
ἱστάναι
Second Aorist (to stand)
στῆναι
Future (to be about to set up)
στήσειν
First Aorist (to set up, to have set up)
στῆσαι
Perfect (to have stood)
ἑστηκέναι
Participles
Present (setting up)
M. ἱστάς ἱστάντα
F. ἱστᾶσα ἱστᾶσαν
N. ἱστάν ἱστάν
Second Aorist (having stood)
M. στάς F. στᾶσα N. στάν
Future (about to set up)
στήσων στήσοντα
First Aorist (having set up)
στήσας στήσαντα
Perfect (having stood)
ἑστηκώς ἑστηκότα

MIDDLE AND PASSIVE VOICES.

		Verb Finite				Verb Infinite
		Indicative Mood	Conjunctive Mood	Optative Mood	Imperative Mood	Infinitive Mood
Present	S.	ἵσταμαι I set myself up	ἱστῶμαι I may set	ἱσταίμην I might	——	Present (to set oneself up)
		ἵστασαι or stand, or	ἱστῇ [myself up	ἱσταῖο set my-	ἵστασο set thy-	ἵστασθαι
		ἵσταται I am set up	ἱστῆται	ἱσταῖτο self up	ἱστάσθω self	Second Aorist
	P.	ἱστάμεθα	ἱστώμεθα	ἱσταίμεθα	—— up	wanting
		ἵστασθε	ἱστῆσθε	ἱσταῖσθε	ἵστασθε	Future Middle (to be about
		ἵστανται	ἱστῶνται	ἱσταῖντο	ἱστάσθων or	to stand)
	D.	ἱστάμεθον	ἱστώμεθον	ἱσταίμεθον	ἱστάσθωσαν	στήσεσθαι
		ἵστασθον	ἱστῆσθον	ἱσταῖσθον	ἵστασθον	First Aorist Middle (to have
		ἵστασθον	ἱστῆσθον	ἱσταίσθην	ἱστάσθων	stood)
						στήσασθαι
Imperf.	S.	ἱστάμην P. ἱστάμεθα D. ἱστάμεθον				Participles
		ἵστασο ἵστασθε ἵστασθον				Present (setting oneself up)
		ἵσταστο ἵσταντο ἱστάσθην				M. ἱστάμενος ἱστάμενον
						F. ἱσταμένη ἱσταμένην
						N. ἱστάμενον ἱστάμενον
Second Aorist Middle		wanting	wanting	wanting	wanting	Second Aorist Middle wanting
						Future (about to stand)
						στησόμενος -η -ον
Fut. Middle		στήσομαι I will set myself up [up	——	στησοίμην	——	First Aorist (having stood)
Aor. 1.		ἐστησάμην I set myself	στήσωμαι	στησαίμην	στῆσαι	στησάμενος -η -ον

Obs.—The Present, Imperfect, Future, and First Aorist, Active and Middle, are *transitive*. The rest of the Verb Neuter or Passive.

For remaining Passive tenses of ἵστημι, see p. 71.

§ 52. THE SECOND CONJUGATION.—II. *τίθημι I place.*

ACTIVE VOICE.

		Verb Finite				Verb Infinite
		Indicative Mood	Conjunctive Mood	Optative Mood	Imperative Mood	Infinitive Mood
Present	S.	τίθημι I place	τιθῶ I may place	τιθείην I might	——	Present (to place) τιθέναι
		τίθης	τιθῇς	τιθείης [place	τίθει place	
		τίθησι	τιθῇ	τιθείη	τιθέτω [thou	Second Aorist (to have placed) θεῖναι
	P.	τίθεμεν	τιθῶμεν	τιθείημεν -εῖμεν	——	
		τίθετε	τιθῆτε	τιθείητε -εῖτε	τίθετε	Future (to be about to place) θήσειν
		τιθέᾱσι	τιθῶσι	τιθείησαν -εῖεν	τιθέντων †	
	D.	τίθετον	τιθῆτον	τιθείητον -εῖτον	τίθετον	Perfect (to have placed) τεθεικέναι
		τίθετον	τιθῆτον	τιθειήτην -είτην	τιθέτων	
Imperf.	S.	ἐτίθην P. ἐτίθεμεν D. ——				Participles
		ἐτίθης ἐτίθετε ἐτίθετον	I was placing*			
		ἐτίθη ἐτίθεσαν ἐτιθέτην				
Second Aorist	S.	ἔθην I placed	θῶ I may have	θείην I might	——	Present (placing)
		ἔθης	θῇς [placed	θείης have	θές place thou	M. τιθείς τιθέντα
		ἔθη	θῇ	θείη placed	θέτω	F. τιθεῖσα τιθεῖσαν
	P.	ἔθεμεν	θῶμεν	θείημεν θεῖμεν	——	N. τιθέν τιθέν
		ἔθετε	θῆτε	θείητε θεῖτε	θέτε	Second Aorist (having placed)
		ἔθεσαν	θῶσι	θείησαν θεῖεν	θέντων ‡	M. θείς θέντα
	D.	ἔθετον	θῆτον	θείητον θεῖτον	θέτον	F. θεῖσα θεῖσαν
		ἐθέτην	θῆτον	θειήτην θείτην	θέτων	N. θέν θέν
Fut.		θήσω I will place	——	θήσοιμι	——	Future (about to place) θήσων θήσοντα
Aor. 1.		ἔθηκα I placed	——	——	——	
Perf.		τέθεικα I have placed	τεθείκω	τεθείκοιμι	τέθεικε	Perfect (having placed) τεθεικώς τεθεικότα
Plup.		ἐτεθείκειν I had placed	——	——	——	

* The Imperfect has a second form, ἐτίθουν -ουσ -ει, like ἐφίλουν. † Or τιθέτωσαν. ‡ Or θέτωσαν.

		Verb Finite				Verb Infinite
		Indicative Mood	Conjunctive Mood	Optative Mood	Imperative Mood	Infinitive Mood
Present	S.	τίθεμαι I place myself	τιθῶμαι I may place myself	τιθείμην I might place myself	——	Present (to place oneself) τίθεσθαι
		τίθεσαι	τιθῇ	τιθεῖο	τίθεσο place thy-self	
		τίθεται	τιθῆται	τιθεῖτο	τιθέσθω	Aor. 2. Middle (to place oneself) θέσθαι
	P.	τιθέμεθα	τιθώμεθα	τιθείμεθα	——	
		τίθεσθε	τιθῆσθε	τιθεῖσθε	τίθεσθε	Future Middle (to be about to place oneself) θήσεσθαι
		τίθενται	τιθῶνται	τιθεῖντο	τιθέσθων or τιθέσθωσαν	
	D.	τιθέμεθον	τιθώμεθον	τιθείμεθον		
		τίθεσθον	τιθῆσθον	τιθεῖσθον	τίθεσθον	
		τίθεσθον	τιθῆσθον	τιθείσθην	τιθέσθων	
Imperf.	S.	ἐτιθέμην P. ἐτιθέμεθα D. ἐτιθέμεθον				Participles
		ἐτίθεσο ἐτίθεσθε ἐτίθεσθον		I was placing myself		Present (placing oneself)
		ἐτίθετο ἐτίθεντο ἐτιθέσθην				M. τιθέμενος -ον
						F. τιθεμένη -ην
						N. τιθέμενον -ον
Second Aorist Middle	S.	ἐθέμην I placed myself	θῶμαι I may place myself	θείμην I might place myself	——	Aor. 2. Middle (having placed oneself)
		ἔθου	θῇ	θεῖο	θοῦ place thy-self	M. θέμενος θέμενον
		ἔθετο	θῆται	θεῖτο	θέσθω	F. θεμένη θεμένην
	P.	ἐθέμεθα	θώμεθα	θείμεθα	——	N. θέμενον θέμενον
		ἔθεσθε	θῆσθε	θεῖσθε	θέσθε	Future Middle (about to place oneself)
		ἔθεντο	θῶνται	θεῖντο	θέσθων or θέσθωσαν	θησόμενος -η -ον
	D.	ἐθέμεθον	θώμεθον	θείμεθον		Aor. 1. Middle (having placed oneself)
		ἔθεσθον	θῆσθον	θεῖσθον	θέσθον	θησάμενος -η -ον
		ἐθέσθην	θῆσθον	θείσθην	θέσθων	
Fut. Mid. θήσομαι I will place myself		——		θησοίμην	——	
Aor 1. Mid. ἐθηκάμην I placed		——		——	——	

For remaining Passive Tenses of τίθημι, see p. 71.

§ 53. THE SECOND CONJUGATION.—III. *δίδωμι I give.*

ACTIVE VOICE.

		VERB FINITE				VERB INFINITE
		Indicative Mood	Conjunctive Mood	Optative Mood	Imperative Mood	Infinitive Mood
Present	S.	δίδωμι I give	διδῶ I may give	διδοίην* I might give	——	Present (to give) διδόναι
		δίδως	διδῷς	διδοίης	δίδου give thou	
		δίδωσι	διδῷ	διδοίη	διδότω	Second Aorist (to have given) δοῦναι
	P.	δίδομεν	διδῶμεν	διδοίημεν —οῖμεν	——	
		δίδοτε	διδῶτε	διδοίητε —οῖτε	δίδοτε	Future (to be about to give) δώσειν
		διδόᾱσι	διδῶσι	διδοίησαν —οῖεν	διδόντων†	
	D.	δίδοτον	διδῶτον	διδοίητον —οῖτον	δίδοτον	Perfect (to have given) δεδωκέναι
		δίδοτον	διδῶτον	διδοιήτην —οίτην	διδότων	
Imperf.	S.	ἐδίδων P. ἐδίδομεν D. ——				
		ἐδίδως ἐδίδοτε ἐδίδοτον				
		ἐδίδω ἐδίδοσαν ἐδιδότην				
				I was giving‡		
Second Aorist	S.	ἔδων I gave	δῶ I may give	δοίην I might give	——	Participles
		ἔδως	δῷς	δοίης	δός give thou	Present (giving)
		ἔδω	δῷ	δοίη	δότω	M. διδούς διδόντα
	P.	ἔδομεν	δῶμεν	δοίημεν δοῖμεν	——	F. διδοῦσα διδοῦσαν
		ἔδοτε	δῶτε	δοίητε δοῖτε	δότε	N. διδόν διδόν
		ἔδοσαν	δῶσι	δοίησαν δοῖεν	δόντων§	Second Aorist (having given)
	D.	ἔδοτον	δῶτον	δοίητον δοῖτον	δότον	M. δούς δόντα
		ἐδότην	δῶτον	δοιήτην δοίτην	δότων	F. δοῦσα δοῦσαν
						N. δόν δόν
Future δώσω I shall give			——	δώσοιμι	——	Future (about to give) δώσων —ουσα —ον
Aor. 1. ἔδωκα I gave			——	——	——	
Perfect δέδωκα I have given			δεδώκω	δεδώκοιμι	δέδωκε	Perfect (having given) δεδωκώς —κυῖα —κός
Pluperf. ἐδεδώκειν I had given			——	——	——	

* In the singular number the Optative has a second form: Present διδοίην —ης —η, Second Aorist δοίην —ης —η.

† Or διδότωσαν. ‡ The Imperfect has a form [illegible] like [illegible]. § Or δόντων.

MIDDLE AND PASSIVE VOICES.

VERB FINITE

		Indicative Mood	Conjunctive Mood	Optative Mood	Imperative Mood
Present	S.	δίδομαι I give myself	διδῶμαι I may give myself	διδοίμην I might give myself	—— [thyself
		δίδοσαι	διδῷ	διδοῖο	δίδοσο give
		δίδοται	διδῶται	διδοῖτο	διδόσθω
	P.	διδόμεθα	διδώμεθα	διδοίμεθα	——
		δίδοσθε	διδῶσθε	διδοῖσθε	δίδοσθε
		δίδονται	διδῶνται	διδοῖντο	διδόσθων or διδόσθωσαν
	D.	διδόμεθον	διδώμεθον	διδοίμεθον	
		δίδοσθον	διδῶσθον	διδοῖσθον	δίδοσθον
		δίδοσθον	διδῶσθον	διδοίσθην	διδόσθων
Imperf.	S.	ἐδιδόμην	P. ἐδιδόμεθα	D. ἐδιδόμεθον	I was giving myself
		ἐδίδοσο	ἐδίδοσθε	ἐδίδοσθον	
		ἐδίδοτο	ἐδίδοντο	ἐδιδόσθην	
Second Aorist	S.	ἐδόμην I gave myself	δῶμαι I may give myself	δοίμην I might have given myself	—— [self
		ἔδου	δῷ	δοῖο	δοῦ give thy-
		ἔδοτο	δῶται	δοῖτο	δόσθω
	P.	ἐδόμεθα	δώμεθα	δοίμεθα	——
		ἔδοσθε	δῶσθε	δοῖσθε	δόσθε
		ἔδοντο	δῶνται	δοῖντο	δόσθων or δόσθωσαν
	D.	ἐδόμεθον	δώμεθον	δοίμεθον	
		ἔδοσθον	δῶσθον	δοῖσθον	δόσθον
		ἐδόσθην	δῶσθον	δοίσθην	δόσθων
Future Middle δώσομαι I will give myself [myself				δωσοίμην	
Aor. 1. Middle ἐδωκάμην I gave				——	

VERB INFINITE

Infinitive Mood

Present (to give oneself)
δίδοσθαι

Second Aorist (to have given oneself)
δόσθαι

Future Middle (to be about to give oneself)
δώσεσθαι

Participles

Present (giving oneself)
M. διδόμενος διδόμενον
F. διδομένη διδομένην
N. διδόμενον διδόμενον

Second Aorist (giving oneself)
M. δόμενος δόμενον
F. δομένη δομένην
N. δόμενον δόμενον

Future Middle (about to give oneself)
δωσόμενος -η -ον

For remaining Passive Tenses of δίδωμι, see p. 71.

§ 53. THE SECOND CONJUGATION.—III. δίδωμι *I give.*

ACTIVE VOICE.

		Verb Finite				Verb Infinite
		Indicative Mood	Conjunctive Mood	Optative Mood	Imperative Mood	Infinitive Mood
Present	S.	δίδωμι I give	διδῶ I may give	διδοίην* I might give	——	Present (to give) διδόναι
		δίδως	διδῷς	διδοίης	δίδου give thou	
		δίδωσι	διδῷ	διδοίη	διδότω	Second Aorist (to have given) δοῦναι
	P.	δίδομεν	διδῶμεν	διδοίημεν —οῖμεν	——	
		δίδοτε	διδῶτε	διδοίητε —οῖτε	δίδοτε	Future (to be about to give) δώσειν
		διδόᾶσι	διδῶσι	διδοίησαν —οῖεν	διδόντων†	
	D.	δίδοτον	διδῶτον	διδοίητον —οῖτον	δίδοτον	Perfect (to have given) δεδωκέναι
		δίδοτον	διδῶτον	διδοιήτην —οίτην	διδότων	
Imperf.	S.	ἐδίδων P. ἐδίδομεν D. ——				Participles
		ἐδίδως ἐδίδοτε ἐδίδοτον } I was giving‡				Present (giving)
		ἐδίδω ἐδίδοσαν ἐδιδότην				M. διδούς διδόντα
						F. διδοῦσα διδοῦσαν
						N. διδόν διδόν
Second Aorist	S.	ἔδων I gave	δῶ I may give	δοίην I might give	——	Second Aorist (having given)
		ἔδως	δῷς	δοίης	δός give thou	M. δούς δόντα
		ἔδω	δῷ	δοίη	δότω	F. δοῦσα δοῦσαν
	P.	ἔδομεν	δῶμεν	δοίημεν δοῖμεν	——	N. δόν δόν
		ἔδοτε	δῶτε	δοίητε δοῖτε	δότε	
		ἔδοσαν	δῶσι	δοίησαν δοῖεν	δόντων§	
	D.	ἔδοτον	δῶτον	δοίητον δοῖτον	δότον	
		ἐδότην	δῶτον	δοιήτην δοίτην	δότων	
Future δώσω I shall give			——	δώσοιμι	——	Future (about to give) δώσων —ουσα —ον
Aor. 1. ἔδωκα I gave			——	——	——	
Perfect δέδωκα I have given			δεδώκω	δεδώκοιμι	δέδωκε	Perfect (having given) δεδωκώς —κυῖα —κός
Pluperf. ἐδεδώκειν I had given			——	——	——	

* In the singular number the Optative has a second form: Present διδοίην —ης —η, Second Aorist δοίην —ης —η.

† Or διδότωσαν. ‡ The Imperfect has a form διδίδουν, -ους, -ου, like διδόναι. § Or δόντων.

MIDDLE AND PASSIVE VOICES.

		Verb Finite				Verb Infinite
		Indicative Mood	Conjunctive Mood	Optative Mood	Imperative Mood	Infinitive Mood
Present	S.	δίδομαι I give myself	διδῶμαι I may give	διδοίμην I might	—— [thyself	Present (to give oneself) δίδοσθαι
		δίδοσαι	διδῷ [myself	διδοῖο give	δίδοσο give	
		δίδοται	διδῶται	διδοῖτο myself	διδόσθω	Second Aorist (to have given oneself) δόσθαι
	P.	διδόμεθα	διδώμεθα	διδοίμεθα	——	
		δίδοσθε	διδῶσθε	διδοῖσθε	δίδοσθε	Future Middle (to be about to give oneself) δώσεσθαι
		δίδονται	διδῶνται	διδοῖντο	διδόσθων or διδόσθωσαν	
	D.	διδόμεθον	διδώμεθον	διδοίμεθον		
		δίδοσθον	διδῶσθον	διδοῖσθον	δίδοσθον	
		δίδοσθον	διδῶσθον	διδοίσθην	διδόσθων	
Imperf.	S.	ἐδιδόμην P. ἐδιδόμεθα D. ἐδιδόμεθον				Participles
		ἐδίδοσο ἐδίδοσθε ἐδίδοσθον		I was giving myself		Present (giving oneself)
		ἐδίδοτο ἐδίδοντο ἐδιδόσθην				M. διδόμενος διδόμενον
Second Aorist	S.	ἐδόμην I gave myself	δῶμαι I may give	δοίμην I might	—— [self	F. διδομένη διδομένην
		ἔδου	δῷ [myself	δοῖο have	δοῦ give thy-	N. διδόμενον διδόμενον
		ἔδοτο	δῶται	δοῖτο given	δόσθω	
	P.	ἐδόμεθα	δώμεθα	δοίμεθα myself	——	Second Aorist (giving oneself)
		ἔδοσθε	δῶσθε	δοῖσθε	δόσθε	M. δόμενος δόμενον
		ἔδοντο	δῶνται	δοῖντο	δόσθων or δόσθωσαν	F. δομένη δομένην
	D.	ἐδόμεθον	δώμεθον	δοίμεθον		N. δόμενον δόμενον
		ἔδοσθον	δῶσθον	δοῖσθον	δόσθον	
		ἐδόσθην	δῶσθον	δοίσθην	δόσθων	Future Middle (about to give oneself) δωσόμενος -η -ον
Future Middle δώσομαι I will give myself [myself				δωσοίμην		
Aor. 1. Middle ἐδωκάμην I gave				——		

For remaining Passive Tenses of δίδωμι, see p. 71.

§ 54. The Second Conjugation.—IV. δείκνυμι *I show.*

ACTIVE VOICE.

	Verb Finite		Verb Infinite	
	Indicative	Imperative	Infinitive	Participle
Present	S. δείκνῡμι I show δείκνῡς δείκνῡσι P. δείκνῡμεν δείκνῡτε δεικνύασι D. δείκνῡτον δείκνῡτον	—— δείκνῡ show δεικνῡ́τω —— δείκνῡτε[-ύτωσαν δεικνύντων or δείκνῡτον δεικνύτων	δεικνύναι to show	M. δεικνύς δεικνύντα F. δείκνῡσα δείκνῡσαν N. δεικνύν δεικνύν showing
Imperfect	S. ἐδείκνῡν I was ἐδείκνῡς [showing ἐδείκνῡ P. ἐδείκνῡμεν ἐδείκνῡτε ἐδείκνῡσαν D. ἐδείκνῡτον ἐδεικνῡ́την			

MIDDLE AND PASSIVE VOICES.

	Verb Finite		Verb Infinite	
	Indicative	Imperative	Infinitive	Participle
Present	S. δείκνῡμαι I show δείκνυσαι [myself δείκνυται P. δεικνύμεθα δείκνυσθε δείκνυνται D. δεικνύμεθον δείκνυσθον δείκνυσθον	—— δείκνῡσο show δεικνύσθω thy- —— self δείκνυσθε δεικνύσθων or δεικνύσθωσαν δείκνυσθον δεικνύσθων	δείκνυσθαι to show oneself	M. δεικνῡ́μενος δεικνύμενον F. δεικνυμένη δεικνυμένην N. δεικνύμενον δεικνύμενον showing oneself
Imperfect	S. ἐδεικνῡ́μην I was ἐδείκνυσο showing ἐδείκνυτο myself P. ἐδεικνύμεθα ἐδείκνυσθε ἐδείκνυντο D. ἐδεικνύμεθον ἐδείκνυσθον ἐδεικνύσθην			

Obs. 1.—The Conjunctive and Optative Moods follow verbs in -ω: as, δεικνύω | δεικνύοιμι | δεικνύωμαι | δεικνυοίμην.

Obs. 2.—This verb has no Second Aorist.

Obs. 3.—Other tenses are formed from the stem δεικ: as, Fut. δείξω | Perf. δέδεικα | Aor. 1. ἔδειξα.

§ 54.* VERBS OF THE SECOND CONJUGATION.—Completion of Paradigms.

The foregoing Paradigms of Verbs of the Second Conjugation will be completed by adding to them respectively the following tables of Passive Tenses:—

I. ἵστημι—completion of Passive Tenses.

Perfect	Pluperfect	First Aorist	First Future
Indic. ἕσταμαι	ἑστάμην	ἑστάθην	σταθήσομαι
Conjunc. ἑσταμένος ὦ	——	σταθῶ	——
Opt. ἑσταμένος εἴην	——	σταθείην	σταθησοίμην
Imperat. ἕστασο	——	στάθητι	——
Infin. ἕστασθαι	——	σταθῆναι	σταθήσεσθαι
Particip. ἑσταμένος	——	σταθείς	σταθησόμενος

Verbal Adjective σταταέον one must place.

II. τίθημι—completion of Passive Tenses.

Perfect	Pluperfect	First Aorist	First Future
Indic. τέθειμαι	ἐτεθείμην	ἐτέθην	τεθήσομαι
Conjunc. τεθειμένος ὦ	——	τεθῶ	——
Opt. τεθειμένος εἴην	——	τεθείην	τεθησοίμην
Imperat. τέθεισο	——	τέθητι	——
Infin. τεθεῖσθαι	——	τεθῆναι	τεθήσεσθαι
Particip. τεθειμένος	——	τεθείς	τεθησόμενος

Verbal Adjective θετέος to be laid down.

III. δίδωμι—completion of Passive Tenses.

Perfect	Pluperfect	First Aorist	First Future
Indic. δέδομαι	ἐδεδόμην	ἐδόθην	δοθήσομαι
Conjunc. δεδομένος ὦ	——	δοθῶ	——
Opt. δεδομένος εἴην	——	δοθείην	δοθησοίμην
Imperat. δέδοσο	——	δόθητι	——
Infin. δέδοσθαι	——	δοθῆναι	δοθήσεσθαι
Particip. δεδομένος	——	δοθείς	δοθησόμενος

Verbal Adjective δοτέος to be given.

IV. δείκνυμι.

The Future, First Aorist, and Pluperfect of this Verb, in all three Voices, follow the forms of the First Conjugation. Verbal Adjective δεικτέος to be shown.

§ 56. εἶμι *I go* or *I shall go.*

		Verb Finite								
		Indicative Mood			Conjunctive Mood			Optative Mood			Imperative Mood	
Present	S.	εἶμι	εἶς / εἶ	εἶσι	ἴω	ἴῃς	ἴῃ	ἴοιμι	ἴοις	ἴοι	ἴθι (εἶ)	ἴτω
	P.	ἴμεν	ἴτε	ἴᾶσι	ἴωμεν	ἴητε	ἴωσι	ἴοιμεν	ἴοιτε	ἴοιεν	ἴτε	ἰόντων / ἴτωσαν
	D.	—	ἴτον	ἴτον	—	ἴητον	ἴητον	—	ἴοιτον	ἰοίτην	ἴτον	ἴτων
Imperfect	S.	ἤειν / ἤια or ἤα	ἤεις	ἤει								
	P.	ἤειμεν / ἤμεν	ἤειτε / ἤτε	ἤεσαν / ἦσαν								
	D.	—	ἠείτην / ἤτην	ἠείτην / ἤτην								

Verb Infinite			
Infinitive	Participle		
ἰέναι	M.	ἰών	ἰόντα
	F.	ἰοῦσα	ἰοῦσαν
	N.	ἰόν	ἰόν

§ 57. Comparative Table of the Moods of εἰμί *I am*, εἶμι *I go*, ἵημι *I send.*

Indicative Mood	Conjunctive Mood	Optative Mood	Imperative Mood	Infinitive Mood	Participle
Pres. εἰμι I am Imp. ἦν	ὦ	εἴην	ἴσθι	εἶναι	ὤν
Pres. εἶμι I go Imp. ἤειν	ἴω	ἴοιμι	ἴθι	ἰέναι	ἰών
Pres. ἵημι I send Imp. ἵειν Aor. 2. ἧν	ἵω ὦ	ἱείην εἵην	ἵει ἕς	ἱέναι εἶναι	ἱείς εἷς

ACTIVE VOICE.

	Verb Finite										Verb Infinite	
	Indicative Mood				Conjunctive Mood			Optative Mood			Imperative Mood		Infin.	Participles
Present	S. φημί	φῄς	φησί		φῶ	φῇς	φῇ	φαίην	φαίης	φαίη	φάθι / φαθί	φάτω	φάναι or φάσκειν	M. φάς φάντα F. φᾶσα φᾶσαν N. φάν φάν
	P. φαμέν	φατέ	φασί		φῶμεν	φῆτε	φῶσι	φαίημεν / φαῖμεν	φαίητε / φαῖτε	φαίησαν / φαῖεν	φάτε	φάντων / φάτωσαν		
	D. ——	φατόν	φατόν		——	φῆτον	φῆτον	——	φαίητον / φαῖτον	φαιήτην / φαίτην	φάτον	φάτων		
Imperfect	S. ἔφην	ἔφης / ἔφησθα	ἔφη		(See § 60, obs. 2)									
	P. ἔφαμεν	ἔφατε	ἔφασαν											
	D. ——	ἔφατον	ἐφάτην											
Future	φήσω													
Aor. 1.	ἔφησα				φήσω			φήσαιμι					φῆσαι	φήσας

Obs.—The Active Voice has also: 2nd Aor. ἔφην or εἶπον; Imp. ἔφασκον; Perf. εἴρηκα. In the Passive: Perf. εἴρημαι; 1 Aor. ἐρρήθην, ἐρρέθην; Verb. Adj. φατός, φατέος. In the Middle: Pres. Inf. φάσθαι; Part. φάμενος; Imperf. ἐφάμην; Fut. φήσομαι.

§ 59. Miscellaneous Observations on the Verbs.

Verbs in -ω.

1. The forms λύσ-ειας, etc., in the First Aorist Optative (§ 47) are called *Æolic Aorist.*

2. Many Verbs have a contracted Perfect. Thus, from ἵστημι we have—

Perf. Pl.	ἕσταμεν	Opt.	ἑσταίην	Partic.	ἑστώς
	ἕστατε	Imp.	ἕσταθι		ἑστῶσα
	ἑστᾶσι	Infin.	ἑστάναι		ἑστώς
Conj.	ἕστω				

The following are of the same kind:

From—

βαίνω I go

Stem	Indic.	Conj.	Opt.	Imp.	Infin.	Partic.
*βέβαα	βέβαμεν	βέβω	——	——	βεβάναι	βεβώς

γίνομαι I am born

*γέγαα	γέγαμεν	——	——	——	γεγάμεν	γεγώς

δείδω I fear

δέδια	δέδιτον	——	——	δέδιθι	δεδιέναι	δεδιώς

θνήσκω I die

*τέθναα	τέθναμεν	——	τεθναίην	τέθναθι	τεθνάναι	τεθνεώς

3. ἄνωγα *I command*, makes Imperative ἄνωχθι; κέκρᾱγα *I have cried out*, κέκραχθι; πέποιθα *I believe*, πέπεισθι.*

4. The following Verbs, with some others belonging to the First Conjugation, have a Second Aorist as if from a Verb in -μι.

	Conj.	Opt.	Imper.	Infin.	Partic.
βαίνω I go					
ἔβην	βῶ	βαίην	βῆθι	βῆναι	βάς
γηράσκω I grow old					
ἐγήρᾱν	——	——	——	γηρᾶναι	γηράς
διδράσκω I flee					
ἔδρᾱν	δρῶ	δραίην	δρᾶθι	δρᾶναι	δράς
κτείνω I kill					
ἔκτᾰν	κτῶ	κταίην	——	κτάναι	κτάς

* *Obs. κέκραγα* also makes P. κέκραγμεν, κέκραχθε, D. κέκραχθον.

	Conj.	Opt.	Imper.	Infin.	Partic.
τλάω I bear					
ἔτλην	——	τλαίην	τλῆθι	τλῆναι	τλάς
φθάνω I get before					
ἔφθην	φθῶ	φθαίην	——	φθῆναι	φθάς
ἔχω I have					
(ἔσχον)	σχῶ	σχοίην	σχές	(σχεῖν)	(σχών)
ἁλίσκομαι I am taken					
ἑάλων	ἁλῶ	ἁλοίην	——	ἁλῶναι	ἁλούς
γινώσκω I know					
ἔγνων	γνῶ	γνοίην	γνῶθι	γνῶναι	γνούς
φύω I produce					
ἔφυν (I was born)		φύην	——	φῦναι	φύς

5. The termination *-ει* of the Second Person Singular in the Middle Voice was more usual than *-η*, particularly in the words *βούλει*, *οἴει*, *ὄψει*, and in the Liquid Future, as *σπεροῦμαι -εῖ -εῖται*.

6. The First Personal Plural in poetry is lengthened by inserting *σ-*: as, *λυόμεσθα* for *λυόμεθα*.

7. The Perfect and Pluperfect Passive or Middle in Pure Verbs form their Third Person Plural as in *λύω*; but in Consonant Verbs the Participle with *εἰσι* is used: as, *λελεγμένοι εἰσι* from *λέλεγμαι*, *πεπεισμένοι ἦσαν* from *ἐπεπείσμην*.*

8. *οἶδα I know*, *ᾔδειν* or *ᾔδη I knew*, are thus conjugated:

Perf. S. *οἶδα*	Plup. S. *ᾔδη*	Pl. *ᾔσμεν*	D. *ᾔστην*
οἶσθα	*ᾔδειν*	*ᾔδειμεν*	*ᾔδείτην*
οἶδε	*ᾔδησθα*	*ᾔστε*	
Pl. *ἴσμεν*	*ᾔδη*	*ᾔδειτε*	
ἴστε	*ᾔδει*	*ᾔδεσαν*	
ἴσασι		*ᾔσαν*	
D. *ἴστον*			

The Cognate Moods are thus formed:

Conj. *εἰδῶ*	Imper. *ἴσθι*	Partic. *εἰδώς*
Opt. *εἰδείην*	Infin. *εἰδέναι*	

Note.—Imperat. *ἴσθι ἴστω*, Plur. *ἴστε ἴστων*, D. *ἴστον ἴστων*.

9. The following Verbs form their Conjunctive and Optative in the Perfect Middle like the Present:

Perf. *μέμνημαι I remember*	Perf. *κέκλημαι I have been called*
Conj. *μεμνῶμαι*	Opt. *κεκλῄμην -ῃο -ῃτο*
Opt. *μεμνῄμην μεμνῷμην*	

* *Obs.*—In Epic Poetry, and sometimes in Attic, we have *-ται -ατο* for *-νται -ντο*, as *τετρίφαται*, for *τέτριβνται*, *ἐκσωσοίατο*, for *ἐκσώσοιντο*.

Contracted Verbs.

Obs. 1.—The following Verbs contract *-άει* into *-ῇ*:

ζάω I live	*διψάω I thirst*	*σμάω I anoint*
πεινάω I hunger	*κνάω I grate*	*ψάω I rub*

ζάω also makes Imperf. *ἔζων, ἔζης, ἔζη*, etc. *χράομαι I use*, makes *ἐχρῆτο*, etc., *χρῆσθαι*.

λούω I wash, is contracted in some parts: as, *ἔλου* for *ἔλουε*, *λοῦμαι λοῦται* for *λούομαι λούεται*. So *οἶμαι I think*, for *οἴομαι*, Imperf. *ᾤμην* for *ᾠόμην*.

χρή it behoves, makes Conj. *χρῇ*, Opt. *χρείη*, Infin. *χρῆναι*, Partic. *τὸ χρεών*. Its compound, *ἀπόχρη it suffices*, makes Infin. *ἀποχρῆν*.

Obs. 2.—Disyllables in *έω* have no contraction but *εῖ*: as, *χέω I pour*, *χεῖς, χεῖ*, Plur. *χέομεν, χεῖτε, χέουσι*, Dual *χεῖτον*. Except *δέω I bind*, and its compounds: as, *κατέδουν* for *κατέδεον*, *ἀναδούμενοι* for *ἀναδεούμενοι*. But Partic. *δέων, δέον* occur.

§ 60. *Verbs in -μι.*

Obs. 1.—Several deponents are conjugated like Verbs in *μι*: as,

ἄγαμαι I wonder	*ἵπταμαι I fly*	*ἄρνυμαι I get*
δύναμαι I am able	*κρέμαμαι I hang*	*καίνυμαι I excel*
ἐπίσταμαι I know	*ὄνομαι I blame*	

Obs. 2.—The following are isolated tenses:

Imperf. *ἦν, ἦ I said, he said* (§ 37), from *ἠ-μί*.

Pres. *κεῖμαι I lie, κεῖσαι, κεῖνται*, Conj. 3. Sing. *κέηται*, Opt. *κέοιτο*, Imperat. *κεῖσο*, Infin. *κεῖσθαι, κείμενος*.

Pres. *ἧμαι I sit*, Conj. *κάθ-ωμαι*, Opt. *καθοίμην*, Imper. *κάθησο* (*κάθου*), Infin. *καθῆσθαι*, Part. *καθήμενος*.

ἔοικα I am like, *ἔοικας, ἔοικε*, Pl. *ἐοίκαμεν, ἔοιγμεν, ἐοίκατε, ἐοίκᾶσι* or *εἴξᾶσι*, D. *ἐοίκατον*, Conj. *ἐοίκω*, Opt. *ἐοίκοιμι*, Infin. *ἐοικέναι* (also Attic poet. *εἰκέναι*), Part. *ἐοικώς* (Attic poet. *εἰκώς*), Pluperf. *ἐῴκειν*.

Obs. 3.—The First Aorists *ἔθηκα, ἔδωκα*, are used only in the Indicative Mood, and chiefly in the Singular. The Plural and Dual are usually taken from the Second Aorist. Thus, S. *ἔθηκα -ας -ε*, *P. ἔθεμεν, ἔθετε, ἔθεσαν*, D. *ἔθετον, ἐθέτην*.

§ 61. FORMATION OF TENSES.

The Tenses of Verbs are formed (§ 43), 1. from the Present Stem; 2. from the True Stem, by adding a syllable commencing with a vowel; 3. from the True Stem, by adding a syllable commencing with a consonant.

Before the Perfect is placed a syllable called the *Reduplication*; before the Historical Tenses, one called the *Augment*.

§ 62. PRESENT STEM.

The Present Stem is sometimes the same as the True Stem: as, Present τέρπ–ω, Stem τερπ; Present λέγ–ω, Stem λεγ; Present λυ–ω, Stem λυ.

More often it is formed from the True Stem, either

1. By lengthening the vowel, or changing it to a diphthong: as,

True Stem	Present Stem	
τρῐβ	τρῑβ–ω	*I rub*
φυγ	φεύγ–ω	*I flee*
πιθ	πείθ–ω	*I persuade*
τραγ	τρώγ–ω	*I eat*
κλῐν	κλῑν–ω	*I bend*
φῠρ	φῡρ–ω	*I stuff*
σπερ	σπείρ–ω	*I sow*
φαν	φαίν–ω	*I show*

2. By strengthening the characteristic letter:* as,

True Stem	Present Stem	
τύπ	τύπτ–ω	*I beat*
τεκ	τίκτ–ω	*I beget*
ἐρετ	ἐρέσσ–ω	*I row*
βαλ	βάλλ–ω	*I cast*

3. By inserting a letter or syllable: as,

True Stem	Present Stem	
εὕρ	εὑρ–ίσκ–ω	*I find*
δεικ	δείκ–νυ–μι	*I show*
ἁμαρτ	ἁμαρτ–άν–ω	*I err*
λαβ	λα–μ–βάν–ω	*I take*

Obs.—The True Stem of Verbs with a mute characteristic is generally seen in the Second Aorist. If the Verb be from a Liquid Stem, the True Stem appears in the First Future.

* This is done: 1. By adding –τ. These are truly *Frequentative*. 2. By adding –ι, which sometimes coalesces with the preceding consonant, as βάλλω = βαλ–ι–ω; sometimes is transposed, as φαίνω = φαν–ι–ω.

4. By prefixing a syllable (called Reduplication) to the True Stem: as, *πί–πτ–ω I fall*, for *πι–πετ–ω*; *μί–μν–ω I remain*, for *μι–μεν–ω*; *τί–θη–μι I place*, from Stem *θε*; *δί–δω–μι I give*, from Stem *δο*; *ἵ–στη–μι I set up*, for *σι–στη–μι*, from Stem *στα*.

§ 63. AUGMENT.

The Historical Tenses in the Indicative Mood have a prefix, which is named the AUGMENT. The Augment is of two kinds: 1. *Syllabic*, which prefixes *ἐ–* to a Stem; 2. *Temporal*, which lengthens a vowel.

Consonant Stems always have the Syllabic Augment: as, *τύπτ–ω*, Imperfect *ἔ–τυπτ–ον*; but *ῥ* is doubled, as *ῥίπτ–ω I throw*, *ἔ-ῥῥιπτ–ον*. *Βούλομαι*, *δύναμαι*, and *μέλλω* take *ἠ* or *ἐ*.

Stems which begin with a vowel have the Temporal Augment, not only in the Historical Tenses but also in the Perfect: as,

Stem	Imperfect	Perf. Act.	Perf. Pass.	1. Aor. Pass.
ἀνύτ–ω I finish	*ἤνυτον*	*ἤνυκα*	*ἤνυσμαι*	*ἠνύσθην*
ἐλπίζ–ω I hope	*ἤλπιζον*	*ἤλπικα*	*ἤλπισμαι*	*ἠλπίσθην*
ὀρύσσω I dig	*ὤρυσσον*	(*ὀρ*)*ώρυχα*	*ὀρώρυγμαι*	*ὠρύχθην*
ἱδρύω I fix	*ἵδρυον*	*ἵδρυκα*	*ἵδρυμαι*	*ἱδρύνθην*
ὑβρίζω I insult	*ὕβριζον*	*ὕβρικα*	*ὕβρισμαι*	*ὑβρίσθην*
αἱρέω I take	*ᾕρουν*	*ᾕρηκα*	*ᾕρημαι*	*ᾑρέθην*
αὐξάνω I increase	*ηὔξανον*	*ηὔξηκα*	*ηὔξημαι*	*ηὐξήθην*
οἰκοδομέω I build	*ᾠκοδόμουν*	*ᾠκοδόμηκα*	*ᾠκοδόμημαι*	*ᾠκοδομήθην*

The diphthongs *ει*, *ευ*, *ου*, and long vowels, take no Augment.*

Verbs compounded of Nouns take the Augment at the beginning: as, *οἰκοδομέω I am a housebuilder*, *ᾠκοδόμοον*. *δυς* and *εὐ* are augmented regularly, unless they are followed by a short vowel: as, *δυστυχέω I am unfortunate*, *ἐδ υστύχουν*; but *δυσαρεστέω I displease*, *δυσηρέστουν*.

Verbs compounded with Prepositions place the Augment after the Preposition: as, *προσ–βάλλω I lay to*, *προσ–έ–βαλλον*; *κατα–βάλλω I lay down*, *κατ–έ–βαλλον*, but *ἀνοίγω I open*, *ἤνοιγον*.

Obs.—*ἀμφί* and *περί* are never elided: as, *περιβάλλω I lay round*, *περι–έ–βαλλον*; *ἀμφι–έννυμι I clothe around*, *ἠμφί–εσα*. *πρό* is joined to *ε* by crasis: as, *προὔβαλλον I laid before*, for *προ–έβαλλον*.

§ 64. REDUPLICATION.

REDUPLICATION is the sign of the Perfect and Pluperfect Tenses in all voices, the Future Perfect Passive, and some 2nd Aorists. It is kept in all Moods and in the Verb Infinitive.

* *ὠθέω I thrust*, *ὠνέομαι I buy*, take *ἐ*. So also *ἁλίσκομαι I am taken*, *ἄγνυμι I break* (fut. *ἀξω*). *Ὁράω I see*, has both augments, as Imp. *ἑώρων*. *Ἔχω* makes Imp. *εἶχον*, 2nd Aor. *ἔσχον*.

a. Reduplication is used in Verbs beginning with a single consonant: as, τύπτω, Perf. τέτυφα; or with a mute followed by a liquid: as, γράφω, Perf. γέγραφα; πνέω *I breathe*, Perf. πέπνευκα.

b. Verbs beginning with ῥ or with a double consonant take ε instead of the Reduplication: as, ῥίπτω *I throw*, Perf. ἔῤῥιφα; κτείνω *I kill*, Perf. ἔκτονα.

c. If a Verb begins with an *aspirated* consonant it takes the corresponding *hard* consonant: as, θύω *I sacrifice*, Perf. τέθυκα.

d. Verbs beginning with a vowel take the Temporal Augment instead of the Reduplication (§ 63): as, ἀμείβω *I change*, Perf. ἤμειφα.

e. In Verbs compounded with Prepositions the Reduplication is placed after the Preposition: as, ἐκ–λύω, Perf. ἐκ–λέ–λυκα.

f. Some Verbs beginning with a vowel, in addition to the Temporal Augment, take the first two letters of the Stem: as, ὀρύττω *I dig*, Perf. ὀρώρυχα. This is called *Attic Reduplication.*

§ 65. Tenses formed from the Present Stem.

1. The *Imperfect Active* is formed from the Present Stem by adding –ον and prefixing the Syllabic Augment: as, τύπτ–ω, Imperf. ἔ–τυπτ–ον.

2. The *Present Middle and Passive* is formed from the Present Stem by adding ομαι: as, τύπτ–ω, Present Middle and Passive τύπτ–ομαι.

3. The *Imperfect Middle and Passive* is formed from the Present Stem by adding –όμην and prefixing the Syllabic Augment: as, τύπτ–ω, Imperf. Middle and Passive ἐ–τυπτ–όμην.

§ 66. Tenses formed from the True Stem by adding a Vowel Termination.

1. The *Second Perfect Active* is formed from the True Stem by adding –α and prefixing the Reduplication: as, τύπτω, True Stem τυπ, Second Perfect Active τέ–τυπ–α.

2. The *Second Pluperfect Active* is formed from the Second Perfect Active by changing α into ειν and prefixing the Augment: as, τέ–τυπ–α, ἐ–τε–τύπ–ειν.

3. The *Second Aorist Active* is formed from the True Stem by adding –ον and prefixing the Augment: as, τύπτω, True Stem τυπ, Second Aorist Active ἔ–τυπ–ον.

4. The *Second Aorist Middle* is formed from the True Stem by adding –όμην and prefixing the Augment: as, τύπτω, True Stem τυπ, Second Aorist Middle ἐ–τυπ–όμην.

5. The *Second Aorist Passive* is formed from the True Stem by adding *-ην* and prefixing the Augment: as, *τύπτω*, True Stem *τυπ*, Second Aorist Passive *ἐ-τύπ-ην*.

6. The *Second Future Passive* is formed from the Second Aorist Passive by dropping the Augment and changing *-ην* into *ήσομαι*: as, 2. Aor. Pass. *ἐτύπην*, 2. Fut. Pass. *τυπήσομαι*.

From the True Stem are also formed the Futures Active and Middle of Liquid Verbs:

1. The *Future Active* is formed from the True Stem by adding *-ῶ*: as, *σπείρω I sow*, True Stem *σπερ*, Future Active *σπερ-ῶ*.*

2. The *Future Middle* is formed from the True Stem by adding *-οῦμαι*: as, *σπείρω I sow*, True Stem *σπερ*, Future Middle *σπερ-οῦμαι*.

§ 67. Tenses formed from the True Stem by adding a Consonant Termination.

1. The *Future Active* is formed from the True Stem, or sometimes from the Present Stem, by adding *-σω*, and in Verbs ending in *-ω* pure, sometimes lengthening the vowel preceding the *-ω*: thus,

Present		True Stem	Future
λύω	*I loose*	*λυ*	*λύ-σω*
τελέω	*I finish*	*τελε*	*τελέ-σω*
τιμάω	*I honour*	*τιμα*	*τιμή-σω*
τύπτω	*I beat*	*τυπ*	*τύψω*
πλέκω	*I fold*	*πλεκ*	*πλέξω*
πείθω	*I persuade*	*πιθ*	*πείσω*
ἵστημι	*I set up*	*στα*	*στήσω*

Liquid Verbs form their futures as in § 66.

2. The *Future Middle* is formed from the Future Active by changing *-ω* into *-ομαι*: as, *τύψω*, *τύψομαι*.
For the Future Middle of Liquid Verbs see § 66.

3. The *Perfect Active* is formed from the True Stem by adding *-κα* or *ἀ* to the True Stem; and in Pure Verbs sometimes lengthening the vowel preceding *-ω*, and prefixing the Reduplication or Augment for Reduplication.

4. The *Pluperfect Active* is formed from the Perfect Active by changing *-α* into *-ειν* and prefixing the Augment: thus,

* *This ῶ is* contracted from *-έσω*. Thus *σπερ-έ-σω* becomes *σπερ-έ-ω*, *σπερ-ῶ*.

Present	True Stem	Perfect	Pluperfect
λύω	λυ	λέ–λῠ–κα	ἐ–λε–λύ–κειν
φιλέω	φιλε	πε–φιλ–η–κα	ε–πε–φιλ–ή–κειν
τύπτω	τυπ	τέ–τυφ–α	ἐ–τε–τύφ–ειν
πλέκω	πλεκ	πέ–πλεχ–α	ἐ–πε–πλέχ–ειν
πείθω	πειθ (Present Stem)	πέ–πει(θ)–κα	ἐ–πε–πεί–κειν
σπείρω	σπαρ (changed Stem)	ἔ–σπαρ–κα	ἐ–σπάρ–κειν
ἵστημι	στα	ἕ–στη–κα	εἱ–στή–κειν

5. The *First Aorist Active* is formed from the True Stem by adding –σα and prefixing the Augment: as, τύπτω, True Stem τυπ, First Aorist Active ἔ–τυψα.

In Liquid Verbs the vowel of the True Stem is lengthened or changed into a diphthong, and the σ is dropped: as,

Present		Pure Stem	Future	First Aorist
φαίν–ω	*I show*	φᾰν	φᾰν–ῶ	ἔ–φην–α
περαίν–ω	*I perform*	περᾰν	περᾰν–ῶ	ἐ–πέρᾱν–α
στέλλω	*I send*	στελ	στελ–ῶ	ἔ–στειλ–α
κρίνω	*I judge*	κρῐν	κρῐν–ῶ	ἔ–κρῑν–α
ἀμύνω	*I defend*	ἀμῠν	ἀμῠν–ῶ	ἤ–μῡν–α

Obs. 1.—The lengthened vowel is kept in all the Moods and in the Verb Infinite: as,

ἔφηνα, φήνω, φήναιμι, φῆνον, φῆναι, φήνας.

But ἦρα *I raised* (from αἴρω) makes

ἄρω, ἄραιμι, ἆρον, ἆραι, ἄρας.

Obs. 2.—Four Verbs form their First Aorist in –κα, viz.:

δίδωμι	*I give*	ἔ–δω–κα	ἵημι	*I send*	ἧ–κα
τί–θημι	*I place*	ἔ–θη–κα	φέρω	*I bear*	ἤνεγ–κα

And φημί *I say* has the First Aorist εἶπα, from Stem ἐπ.

6. The *First Aorist Middle* is formed from the First Aorist Active by adding –μην: as, ἔτυψα– ἐτυψάμην.

7. The *Perfect Passive* is formed from the True Stem by adding –μαι and prefixing the Reduplication: as, λύω, Pure Stem λυ, Perfect Passive λέ–λυ–μαι; or with a lengthened vowel, as φιλέω, True Stem φιλε, Perfect Passive πε–φίλ–η–μαι. The final consonants of Stems are changed:* thus,

* P-sounds before –μαι are changed into μ; K-sounds into γ; T-sounds into σ.

Present	Stem	Perf. Active	Perf. Passive
τύπτω	τυπ	τέ–τυφ–α	τέ–τυμ–μαι
πλέκω	πλεκ	πέ–πλεχ–α	πέ–πλεγ–μαι
πείθω	πειθ (Pres. St.)	πέ–πει(θ)–κα	πέ–πεισ–μαι

Some Pure Verbs make their Perfect Passive in –σμαι: as, τελέω, τετέλεσμαι.

8. The *Pluperfect Passive* is formed from the Perfect Passive by changing –μαι into –μην and prefixing the Augment: as, τέτυμμαι, ἐτετύμμην.

9. The *Third Future*, or *Future Perfect, Passive* or *Middle* (also called the Paullo-post-Futurum) is formed by adding –σομαι to the Stem of the Perfect Passive: as, Perfect τέτυμμαι, Stem τέτυπ, Future Perfect τετύψομαι (=τετύπ–σομαι).

Obs. 1.—In the Active Voice the Future Perfect is formed by the Future of εἰμί *to be* with the Perfect Passive: as, τετυφὼς ἔσομαι *I shall have beaten*, Lat. *verberavero.*

Obs. 2.—Some Verbs form their Future Perfect Active or Middle from the Stem of the Perfect Active: as, ἕστηκα *I have stood*, Future Perfect Active ἑστήξω, Middle and Passive ἑστήξομαι.

10. The *First Aorist Passive* is formed from the Pure Stem by adding –θην and prefixing the Augment: as, λύω, Pure Stem λυ, First Aorist Passive ἐ–λύ–θην.

Obs. 1.—Before –θην, vowels are lengthened as in the Future, First Aorist Active, and Perfect Active and Passive: as, φιλέω, Pure Stem φιλε, First Aorist Passive ἐ–φιλ–ή–θην. Sometimes σ is inserted: as, τέλεω, First Aorist Passive ἐτελέσθην, παύω, First Aorist Passive ἐπαύσθην and ἐπαύθην.

Obs. 2.—The consonant preceding –θην is aspirated if a Labial or Guttural, as ἐ–τρίψ–θην (=ἐ–τριβ–θην), ἐ–πλέχ–θην (=ἐ–πλέκ–θην), if a Dental it becomes σ, as, ἐ–πείσ–θην (=ἐ–πείθ–θην).

11. The *First Future Passive* is formed from the First Aorist Passive by changing –θην into –θήσομαι and dropping the Augment: as, ἐτύφθην, τυφθήσομαι.

Verbal Nouns.

§ 68. I. *Substantives derived from Verbs* are of three kinds:

1. Those ending in –τις, –της, –τηρ, –τωρ, –τρος, –ευς, –ας, –ης, and –ος, Feminines in –ις, –τρις, –τρια, –τειρα, signifying the agent: as,

	Verb	Substantive		Feminine
From	προδίδωμι	προδότης	*a traitor*	προδότις
	κρίνω	κριτής	*a judge*	
	αὐλέω	αὐλήτης	*a flute-player*	αὐλητρίς
	σώζω	σωτήρ	*a saviour*	σώτειρα
	ἰάομαι	ἰατρός	*a physician*	
	ῥέω (Stem)	ῥήτωρ	*an orator*	
	γράφω	γραφεύς	*a painter*	
	θηράω	ὀρνιθοθήρας	*a birdcatcher*	
	πωλέω	ἀρτοπώλης	*a baker*	ἀρτόπωλις
	ἀείδω	ἀοιδός	*a singer*	

2. Those ending in *-σις*, *-σία*, *-σα*, *-τις* and *-τυς*, signifying the *doing of an act*: as,

	Verb	Substantive	
From	κρίνω	κρίσις	*a judging*
	δοκιμάζω	δοκιμασία	*a scrutiny*
	δοκέω	δόκησις, δόξα	*a thinking*
	φημί	φάτις	*a speaking*
	ὀρχέομαι	ὀρχηστύς	*a dancing*

3. Those signifying the *act done*, ending in *-μα*, *-μή* and *-μός*: as,

	Verb	Substantive	
From	πράσσω	πρᾶγ-μα	*a deed*
	γράφω	γράμ-μα	*a letter*
		γραμ-μή	*a line drawn*
	διώκω	διωγ-μός	*a pursuit*

Nouns in *-μός* also designate the *doing of an act*: as, σεισ-μός *a shaking* or *earthquake*.

Obs.—The derivation of these Substantives is doubtful; but they may perhaps be best derived from the Pure Stem of their Verbs. Many other Substantives of various terminations may be derived from the Stem of Verbs, but their meaning has become more general, and therefore they are not classed here under Verbals.

II. *Adjectives derived from Verbs.*—Verbal Adjectives end in *-τος* and *-τέος*.

Verbals in *-τος*, 1. answer to the Latin Passive Participle in *-tus*: as, ποιητός *made*, γραπτός *written*; 2. answer to Latin Verbals in *-bilis*: as, φιλητός *loveable*.

Verbals in *-τέος* answer to the Latin Gerundive in *-ndus*, and have the sense of *duty* or *necessity*: as, φιλητέος ὁ ἀνήρ *the man is to be loved*, φιλητέον ἐστι τὸν ἄνδρα *we must love the man*.

These Verbal Adjectives are connected with the Stem of the First Aorist Passive:* as,

	1. Aor. Pass.	Verbal Adjectives	
From λύω	ἐ–λύθ–ην	λυτ–ός	λυτ–έος
φιλέω	ἐ–φιλ–ή–θην	φιλ–η–τός	φιλ–η–τέος
τρίβω	ἐ–τρίφ–θην	τριπ–τός	τριπ–τέος
πλέκω	ἐ–πλέχ–θην	πλεκ–τός	πλεκ–τέος
πείθω	ἐ–πείσ–θην	πεισ–τός	πεισ–τέος
κρίνω	ἐ–κρί–θην	κρι–τός	κριτ–έος
ἵστημι	ἐ–στά–θην	στα–τός	στατ–έος

§ 69. VERBS IN –μι.

I. The Present Stem is formed from the Pure Stem:

1. By prefixing the Reduplication (§ 62, 4) and adding the syllable –μι: as, τί–θη–μι *I place*, Stem θε. This is called *Proper Reduplication*. Some have no Reduplication: as, φημί *I say*, Stem φα; εἰμί *I am*, Stem ἐσ.

2. By prefixing ἱ, the initial consonant being dropped: as, ἵ–στη–μι *I set up*, Stem στα; ἵ–πτα–μαι *I fly*, Stem πτα; ἵ–η–μι *I send*, Stem ἑ.

3. By adding to the Stem the syllable νυ before the termination –μι, without the Reduplication: as, ἄγ–νυ–μι *I break*, Stem ἀγ; δείκ–νυ–μι *I show*, Stem δεικ.

2. The Imperfect is formed from the Present Stem by changing –μι into –ην and prefixing the Augment: as, τί–θη–μι, ἐ–τί–θην.

3. The Second Aorist is formed from the True Stem by adding –ην and prefixing the Augment: as, τί–θη–μι, Stem θε, Second Aorist ἔ–θ–ην.

The other tenses of Verbs in –μι are formed like those of Verbs in –ω.

§ 70. DERIVED VERBS.

1. Frequentative Verbs, expressing repeated action, end in –άζω, –ίζω, –ύζω: as, στενάζω *I groan constantly*, from στένω; ὠθίζω *I am always pushing*, from ὠθέω; ἑρπύζω *I am always creeping*, from ἕρπω. Sometimes in –έω, –άω: as, φορέω, from φέρω *I carry*; στρωφάω, from στρέφω *I turn*.

2. Inceptive Verbs, expressing the beginning of an action, end in –σκω: as, ἡβάσκω *I begin to grow young*, from ἡβάω; μεθύσκω *I begin to be drunken*, from μεθύω.

3. Desiderative Verbs, expressing a desire, end in –σείω, –σιάω, –ιάω, –άω: as, γελασείω *I want to laugh*, from γελάω;

* *These Verbals* are not all found; but are given as examples of the *formation*.

κλαυσιάω *I want to weep*, from κλαίω; στρατηγιάω *I wish to be a general*, from στρατηγέω; θανατάω *I wish to die*, from θάνατος.

4. There are many Verbs derived from Nouns, which signify the carrying into action of the quality expressed by the Noun: as, ἀληθεύω *I tell the truth*, from ἀληθής; Ἑλληνίζω *I speak Greek*, from Ἕλλην; πολεμόω *I make hostile*, πολεμίζω *I make war*, πολεμέω *I am at war with*, from πόλεμος; ὠχριάω *I am pale*, from ὠχρίας *pale*; λευκαίνω *I make white*, from λευκός.

5. From some Perfects are formed Verbs of the same meaning: as, from τέθνηκα, Perfect of θνήσκω, τεθνήκω *I am dead*; from ἕστηκα, Perfect of ἵστημι, ἑστήκω *I stand*; from κέκληγα, Perfect of κλάζω, κεκλήγω *I call out*.

§ 71. Verbs with varieties of Meaning.

1. Many Verbs Active have a Future Middle with Active meaning. The following are some of the most frequent:

ἀκόυω	*I hear*	ἀκούσομαι
βοάω	*I cry out*	βοήσομαι
γηράω	*I am old*	γηράσομαι
θνήσκω	*I die*	θανοῦμαι
λαμβάνω	*I take*	λήψομαι
ὄμνυμι	*I swear*	ὀμοῦμαι
πίπτω	*I fall*	πεσοῦμαι
πλέω	*I sail*	πλεύσομαι
τρέχω	*I run*	δραμοῦμαι
ἁμαρτάνω	*I sin*	ἁμαρτήσομαι
γελάω	*I laugh*	γελάσομαι
δαρθάνω	*I sleep*	δαρθήσομαι
κλαίω	*I weep*	κλαύσομαι
μανθάνω	*I learn*	μαθήσομαι
πάσχω	*I suffer*	πείσομαι
πίνω	*I drink*	πί̄ομαι
σιγάω	*I am silent*	σιγήσομαι
φεύγω	*I flee*	φεύξομαι

2. *Passive Deponents*, which have an Aorist of the Passive form, with Intransitive meaning: as,

βούλομαι	*I wish*	ἐβουλήθην
δύναμαι	*I am able*	ἐδυνήθην
ἐπίσταμαι	*I understand*	ἠπιστήθην
εὐλαβέομαι	*I am careful*	εὐλαβήθην

Some Deponents have a Passive sense in their Aorists: as, δέχομαι *I receive*, ἐδέχθην *I was received*, ἰάομαι I heal, ἰάθην I *was healed*.

3. Verbs which use the Future Middle in a Passive sense: as,

ἄρχω	*I rule*	ἄρξομαι	*I shall be ruled*
ἁλίσκομαι	*I am taken*	ἁλώσομαι	*I shall be taken*
δηλόω	*I show*	δηλώσομαι	*I shall be shown*
ἐάω	*I allow*	ἐάσομαι	*I shall be allowed*
καλέω	*I call*	καλοῦμαι (also κεκλήσομαι, seldom κληθήσομαι)	*I shall be called*
λέγω	*I speak*	λέξομαι	*I shall be spoken of*
τιμάω	*I honour*	τιμήσομαι	*I shall be honoured*

4. Transitive Verbs with a Second Perfect Intransitive or Passive: as,

ἄγνυμι	*I break*	ἔαγα	*I am broken*
ἀνοίγω	*I open*	ἀνέῳγα	*I am opened*
ἐγείρω	*I waken*	ἐγρήγορα	*I am wakened*
ὄλλυμι	*I destroy*	ὄλωλα	*I am undone*
πείθω	*I persuade*	πέποιθα	*I am persuaded*
πράσσω	*I fare*	πέπραγα	*I have fared*
ῥήγνυμι	*I burst*	ἔῤῥωγα	*I am burst open*
φαίνω	*I show*	πέφηνα	*I am shown to be, I appear*

5. Transitive Verbs with a Second Aorist Intransitive or Passive: as,

ἵστημι	*I set up*	ἔστην	*I stood*
δύω	*I put into*	ἔδυν	*I went into*
φύω	*I produce*	ἔφυν	*I was born*
σβέννυμι	*I extinguish*	ἔσβην	*I was extinguished*
ἐρείπω	*I dash down*	ἤριπον	*I fell*

These Verbs generally have the same sense in the Perfect as in the Second Aorist.

6. Deponent Middle Verbs with a Perfect of Passive form, with both Active and Passive meaning: as, ἐργάζομαι *I do*, Perfect εἴργασμαι *I have done* and *I have been done*; κτάομαι, Perfect κέκτημαι *I have possessed* and *I have been possessed.*

7. Some Intransitive Verbs have a Transitive Future and First Aorist: as, βαίνω *I go*, Future βήσω *I shall make to go*, First Aorist ἔβησα *I made to go.*

8. Sometimes the Perfect has a Present sense: as, οἶδα *I know*, ἄνωγα *I command*, ἔοικα *I seem*; or the Present a Perfect sense: as, ἥκω *I am come*, οἴχομαι *I am gone.*

§ 72. VERBS WITH VARIETIES OF FORM.

Defective Verbs, which supply some of their tenses from other Stems. The following are the most important:

Present					
αἱρέω I take					
Stem	Future	Perf. Active	Aorist	Perf. Pass.	1. Aor. Pass.
αἱρε	αἱρή–σω	ᾕρηκα	——	ᾕρημαι	ᾑρέθην
ἑλ	ἑλοῦμαι	——	εἷλον	——	——
ἔρχομαι I come					
ἐλευθ	ἐλεύσομαι	ἐλήλυθα	ἦλθον	——	——
ἐσθίω I eat					
ἐδ	ἔδομαι	ἐδήδοκα	——	ἐδήδεσμαι	ἠδέσθην
φαγ	φάγομαι	——	ἔφαγον	——	——
ἔχω I have					
——	ἕξω	——	——	——	——
σχε	σχήσω	ἔσχηκα	ἔσχον	ἔσχημαι	ἐσχέθην
ὁράω I see					
ὀρα	——	ἑώρακα	——	ἑώραμαι	——
ὀπ	ὄψομαι	ὦμμαι	——	——	ὤφθην
ἰδ	——	οἶδα (*I know*)	εἶδον	——	——
τρέχω I run					
θρεχ	θρέξομαι*	——	ἔθρεξα*	——	——
δρεμ	δραμοῦμαι	δεδράμηκα	ἔδραμον	——	——
φέρω I bear					
οἰ	οἴσω	——	——	——	οἰσθήσομαι 1. Fut. Pass.
ἐνεκ	——	ἐνήνοχα	ἤνεγκα	ἐνήνεγμαι	ἠνέχθην
φημί I say					
φα	φήσω	——	ἔφην	——	——
ἐπ	——	——	{εἶπα, εἶπον}	——	
ἐρε	ἐρῶ	εἴρηκα	——	εἴρημαι	ἐρρήθην

§ 73. Anomalous Verbs are those which form their tenses either from various Stems or from a Stem changed from their True Stem by the addition of various letters or syllables. The following is a list of the most common Verbs of this class:

Present	Future	Perfect	Aorist
ἄγω lead	ἄξω	ἦχα †	ἤγαγον
αἰσθάνομαι perceive	αἰσθήσομαι	ᾔσθημαι	ᾐσθόμην

* These forms occur but rarely. † Only in compounds.

Present	Future	Perfect	Aorist
ἀκούω *hear*	ἀκούσομαι	ἀκήκοα	ἤκουσα
ἁλίσκομαι *am taken*	ἁλώσομαι	ἑάλωκα	ἑάλων
ἁμαρτάνω *err*	ἁμαρτήσομαι	ἡμάρτηκα	ἥμαρτον
ἀρέσκω *please*	ἀρέσω	——	ἤρεσα
αὐξάνω *increase*	αὐξήσω	ηὔξηκα	ηὔξησα
βαίνω *go*	βήσομαι	βέβηκα	ἔβην
βάλλω *cast*	βαλῶ	βέβληκα	ἔβαλον
βλαστάνω *sprout*	*βλαστήσω	ἐβλάστηκα	ἔβλαστον
*βλώσκω *go*	μολοῦμαι	*μέμβλωκα	ἔμολον
βούλομαι *wish*	βουλήσομαι	βεβούλημαι	ἐβουλήθην
γαμέω *marry*	γαμῶ	γεγάμηκα	ἔγημα
γίγνομαι *become*	γενήσομαι	γέγονα / γεγένημαι	ἐγενόμην
γιγνώσκω *know*	γνώσομαι	ἔγνωκα	ἔγνων
δάκνω *bite*	δήξομαι	(δέδηγμαι Poet.)	ἔδακον
δείδω *fear*	*δείσω	δέδοικα / δέδια	ἔδεισα
δέω (δίδημι) *bind*	δήσω	*δέδεκα, δέδηκα	ἔδησα
δέω *want*	δεήσω	δεδέηκα	ἐδέησα
διδάσκω *teach*	διδάξω	δεδίδαχα	ἐδίδαξα
διδράσκω *run away*	δράσομαι	δέδρᾱκα	ἔδραν –ασα
δοκέω *seem*	δόξω	δέδογμαι	ἔδοξα
δύναμαι *am able*	δυνήσομαι	δεδύνημαι	ἐδυνήθην
ἐθέλω, θέλω *will*	ἐθελήσω	ἠθέληκα	ἠθέλησα
ἐλαύνω *drive*	ἐλῶ†	ἐλήλᾰκα	ἤλᾰσα
ἕπομαι *follow*	ἕψομαι	——	ἑσπόμην
εὑρίσκω *find*	εὑρήσω	εὕρηκα	εὗρον
ἕψω *cook*	ἑψήσω	*ἥψημαι	ἥψησα
θάλλω *bloom*	*θαλλήσω	τέθηλα	*ἔθαλον
θέω *run*	θεύσομαι	——	——
θιγγάνω *touch*	*θίξομαι	——	ἔθιγον
θνήσκω *die*	‡θανοῦμαι	τέθνηκα	‡ἔθανον
θρώσκω *leap*	θοροῦμαι	(τέθορα)	ἔθορον
ἱκνέομαι *come*	ἵξομαι	ἵγμαι	ἱκόμην
καίω *burn*	καύσω	‡κέκαυκα	ἔκαυσα
καλέω –ῶ *call*	καλέσω	κέκληκα	ἐκάλεσα
κάμνω *am weary*	καμοῦμαι	κέκμηκα	ἔκαμον
§κέλομαι *exhort*	κελήσομαι	——	ἐκελησάμην / ἐκεκλόμην
κλάζω *sound*	κλάγξω	κέκλαγγα	ἔκλαγξα / ἔκλαγον
κλαίω *weep*	κλαύσομαι	κέκλαυμαι (Pass. and Mid.)	ἔκλαυσα

† *Decline, Sing.* ἐλῶ, ἐλᾷς, ἐλᾷ; Plur. ἐλῶμεν, ἐλᾶτε, ἐλῶσι; Dual, ἐλᾶτον.
‡ *Compounds only* used in prose. § Poet. only.

Present	Future	Perfect	Aorist
κράζω *cry*	*κράξω	κέκρᾱγα	ἔκραγον *ἔκραξα
λαγχάνω *gain by lot*	*λήξομαι	εἴληχα λέλογχα	ἔλαχον
λαμβάνω *take*	λήψομαι	εἴληφα	ἔλαβον
λανθάνω, λήθω *lie hid*	λήσω	λέληθα	ἔλαθον
λανθάνομαι *forget*	λήσομαι	λέλησμαι	ἐλαθόμην
μανθάνω *learn*	μαθήσομαι	μεμάθηκα	ἔμαθον
μάχομαι *fight*	μαχοῦμαι	μεμάχημαι	ἐμαχεσάμην
μέλλω *am about*	μελλήσω	——	ἐμέλλησα
μέλω *am a care*†	μελήσω	§μέμηλα	ἐμέλησα
μιμνήσκω *remind*	μνήσω	——	ἔμνησα
μιμνήσκομαι *remember*	§μνήσομαι‡ μεμνήσομαι	μέμνημαι	§ἐμνησάμην
ὄζω *smell*	ὀζήσω	§ὄδωδα	§ὤζησα
οἴομαι *think*	οἰήσομαι	——	ᾠήθην
οἴχομαι *am gone*	οἰχήσομαι	οἴχωκα	——
ὄλλυμι *destroy*	ὀλῶ	ὀλώλεκα ὄλωλα (neut.)	§ὤλεσα
ὄμνυμι *swear*	ὀμοῦμαι	ὀμώμοκα	ὤμοσα
§ὄρνυμι *rouse*	ὄρσω	ὄρωρα Neut.	ὦρσα ὦρορον
ὀφείλω *owe*	ὀφειλήσω	ὠφείληκα	ὠφείλησα ὤφελον
ὀφλισκάνω *incur*	ὀφλήσω	ὤφληκα	*ὤφλησα ὦφλον
πάσχω *suffer*	πείσομαι	πέπονθα	ἔπαθον
πίνω *drink*	πῖ́ομαι	πέπωκα	ἔπῐον
πιπράσκω *sell*	ἀποδώσομαι	πέπρᾱκα	ἀπεδόμην
πίπτω *fall*	πεσοῦμαι	πέπτωκα	ἔπεσον
πλέω *sail*	πλεύσομαι	πέπλευκα	ἔπλευσα
πνέω *breathe*	*πνεύσομαι	πέπνευκα	ἔπνευσα
πυνθάνομαι *inquire*	πεύσομαι	πέπυσμαι	ἐπυθόμην
ῥέω *flow*	ῥεύσομαι	ἐῤῥύηκα	*ἐῤῥεύσα ἐῤῥύην
ῥήγνυμι *break*	ῥήξω	ἔῤῥωγα Neut.	ἔῤῥηξα
τέμνω *cut*	τεμῶ	τέτμηκα	ἔτεμον
τίκτω *bear*	τέξομαι	τέτοκα	*ἔτεξα ἔτεκον
τιτρώσκω *wound*	τρώσω	τέτρωμαι	ἔτρωσα
τυγχάνω *obtain*	τεύξομαι	τετύχηκα	ἐτύχησα Ep. ἔτυχον

† Generally only impersonal.
‡ Compounds used only in prose.
§ Poet. only.

Present	Future	Perfect	Aorist
ὑπισχνέομαι *promise*	ὑποσχήσομαι	ὑπέσχημαι	ὑπεσχόμην
φθάνω *anticipate*	φθάσω	*ἔφθᾰκα	ἔφθᾰσα ἔφθην
χαίρω *rejoice*	χαιρήσω	κεχάρηκα, -ημαι	ἐχάρην
χάσκω *gape*	χανοῦμαι	κέχηνα	ἔχανον
χέω *pour*	χέω	κέχῠκα	ἔχεα
ὠθέω -ῶ *thrust*	§ὠθήσω ὤσω	ἔωκα	ἔωσα
ὠνέομαι *buy*	ὠνήσομαι	ἐώνημαι	ἐπριάμην

PARTICLES.

ADVERBS.

§ 74. Adverbs are derived from Nouns Substantive and Adjective. They frequently answer to some existing case of the Noun, and often the Neuter Accusative, Plural or Singular, is used as an Adverb: thus,

1. Dative Case: *ἰδίᾳ privately, κοινῇ in common, πεζῇ on foot, σπουδῇ with zeal, αὐτόθι on the spot.*

2. Accusative Case: *ἀρχήν at the beginning, δωρεάν as a gift, πέραν on the further side, καλόν fairly, βραχέα briefly, οἴκονδε homewards, χάριν for the sake of.*

3. Adverbs in -ως (derived from the Genitive Case): as, *σοφῶς wisely, χαριέντως gracefully, εὐδαιμόνως happily.* Many of these Adverbs drop the final -ς: as, *ἄφνω suddenly, ἄνω upwards, κάτω downwards.* These Adverbs in -ως are often formed from Participles: as, *τεταγμένως in an orderly manner, ἀνειμένως carelessly, πρεπόντως becomingly, εἰκότως probably.*

4. Adverbs in -δα, -δον, -δην, -τι, -τει: as, *κρύβδα, κρύβδην secretly, ἀναφανδόν openly,* Ἑλληνιστί *in a Greek manner, ἀμαχεί without fighting, ἀνατεί, with impunity.*

Obs. 1.—Adverbs formed from Adjectives of the comparative degree take the form of the Neuter Accusative Singular: as, *σοφώτερον more wisely.* If from Adjectives of the superlative degree, of the Neuter Accusative Plural: as, *σοφώτατα most wisely.* Some of these end also in -ω: as, *ἐγγυτάτω most nearly.*

Obs. 2.—Some Adverbs are primary words: as, *νῦν now, οὐ not.*

§ Poet. only.

§ 75. Adverbs, with regard to their meaning, are divided into—

1. Adverbs of *manner*, answering to the question *how?* as, καιρίως *seasonably*, καλῶς *well*.

2. Adverbs of *place*, answering to the questions *where? whither? whence?* as, οἴκοθι, οἴκοι *at home*, οἴκοθεν *from home*, οἴκονδε *homewards*.

3. Adverbs of *time*, answering to the question *when?* as, πρίν *before*, τότε *then*, πολλάκις *oftentimes*, ἑπτάκις *seven times*.

Prepositions.

§ 76. The following Prepositions take *one* case only:

1. The *Accusative*: εἰς (or ὡς) *into*.

2. The *Genitive*: ἀντί *against*, ἀπό *from*, ἐκ, ἐξ *out of*, πρό *before*.

3. The *Dative*: ἐν *in*, σύν, ξύν *with*.

The following take *two* cases:

1. *Accusative* and *Genitive*: διά *through*, κατά *down*, μετά *with*, *after*, ὑπέρ *over*.

2. *Accusative* and *Dative*: ἀνά *upon*.

The following take *Accusative*, *Genitive*, and *Dative*: ἀμφί *about*, ἐπί *upon*, παρά *beside*, περί *around*, πρός *to*, *from*, *near*, ὑπό *under*.

Obs. 1.—The following Adverbs are sometimes used with the *Genitive* case like Prepositions: ἄνευ *without*, ἄχρι, μέχρι *until*, μεταξύ *between*, ἕνεκα *on account of*.

Obs. 2.—All the Prepositions may be compounded with Verbs: as, βαίνω *I go*, ἀναβαίνω *I go up*, ἀποβαίνω *I go away*, περιβαίνω *I go round*, προσβαίνω *I go to*.

Inseparable Particles.

§ 77. Inseparable Particles prefixed to other words are, ἀρι–, ἐρι–, δα–, ζα–, with intensitive meaning: as, ἀρίδακρυς *very sorrowful*, ἐρίβρομος *very roaring*, δάσκιος *very shady*, ζάκοτος *very angry*. Also the prefix ἀ *privative*, ἀ (for ἅμα), ἀνα, νη *negative*, εὐ *well*, δυς *ill*, ἡμι *half*: as, ἄθεος *godless*, ἀτάλαντος *of equal weight*, ἀνήμερος *wild*, νήνεμος *calm*, εὔελπις *sanguine*, δυσειδής *ill-looking*, ἡμιτάλαντον *half a* talent.

Conjunctions.

§ 78. Conjunctions are either *coordinate*, which join sentences alike in mood; or *subordinate*, which join sentences, one of which depends on the other, differing generally in mood:

1. Coordinate: as, *καί and, both; τε and, both; δέ and, but; οὔτε, μήτε, οὐδέ, μηδέ neither, nor; ἤ or; εἴτε whether; ἀλλά yet, but; αὐτάρ yet; καίτοι and yet; μέντοι however; ὅμως nevertheless; ὡς as, when; ὥσπερ as; γάρ for; ἄρα therefore; οὖν therefore; νῦν now, therefore; τοίνυν, τοιγάρ therefore.*

2. Subordinate: as, *ὅτε, ἐπεί when, ἕως until, πρίν before that, ὅτι that, ὡς that, ὥστε so that, ἵνα, ὅπως, ὡς in order that, μή that not, εἰ, ἐάν, ἄν if.*

Emphatic Particles.

§ 79. Some Conjunctions are used to give emphasis to words: as, *γε at least, γοῦν (= γε οὖν) at least, περ very much so, δή* sometimes like *ἤδη now*, sometimes *exactly, δῆτα, δήπου certainly, ἦ truly, ἦ μήν verily and indeed, ἦ που, ἤτοι surely, ναί yea, νή truly, μά truly.*

Obs.—Ἦ *μήν* is the usual form of oaths: *νὴ Δία yes, by Zeus, μὰ Δία no, by Zeus.*

Interjections.

§ 80. The common Interjections are: *ὦ, αἴαι, φεῦ, οἴμοι, ὤμοι alas; παπαῖ ah me! ἰδού behold! ὀτοτοί alas!* These are used sometimes with a Nominative or Vocative: as, *ὦ παῖ O boy! ὦ δύσμορ' Αἴας O unlucky Ajax!* Sometimes with a Genitive: as, *οἴμοι τέκνων alas for my children*